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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## SAFETY IN AIR HINGED ON TEST OF PILOT'S SKILL

Structural Defects Met by  
Engineers—Prejudice  
Fast Disappearing

## SITUATION LIKENED TO ADVENT OF CARS

Harnessing of Air Follows  
Proved Fundamental of  
Laws of Physics

*This is the first of a series of six  
articles on "Promoting Safety in the  
Air."*

By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE  
What is safety in aviation, or in  
any other form of transportation? In  
fact, one might just inquire, "What  
is safety?" According to dictionary  
definition, "safety" means freedom  
from danger or risks. It is at once  
apparent that this is purely a com-  
parative condition, depending upon  
our own standards of perfection in  
respect to safety. In this light, there-  
fore, we may well view the status of  
airplane travel.

In fairness to the situation we must  
consider this subject from funda-  
mentals, for statistics can by their  
method of presentation, be made to  
prove almost anything. For example,  
the writer would have little trouble  
in setting before his readers statistics  
tending to prove the dangers of auto-  
mobile travel; or he could, with  
equal ease, seek out facts and  
figures to prove how safe is the auto-  
mobile as a means of getting about those  
originally suggested by Italy.

In Italian circles M. Briand's reply  
is regarded as a rejection of the Ital-  
ian claim of naval parity with

France. It is, he asserted here,  
ready to make all possible conces-  
sions to France in order to insure the  
success of the London Conference,

but at the same time is absolutely de-  
termined to obtain recognition from

France and the other great naval  
powers of a theoretical parity with

France. Seldom, however, is the safety  
question raised for it is taken for  
granted in our varied forms of  
transportation. Who, for example,  
shirks from taking a sea voyage or  
a railroad journey because of the risk  
involved? But the airplane has been  
at a disadvantage. Unlike other  
vehicles, the airplane made the great  
strides of its early development as  
a belligerent weapon.

**Difficult Obstacle Overcome**

Safety was secondary to the more  
important offensive and defensive  
characteristics. Were ocean liners to  
have been the recent product of sub-  
marines or destroyers and automo-  
biles derived from tanks it is not  
unlikely that these, too, would have  
had the odium of danger pinned to  
them.

In addition to all this there remains  
the fact that we still find it hard  
sometimes to believe that the air we  
breathe can ever be so harried as  
to form a sufficiently firm foundation  
on which to take a ride. And this in-  
stantly suggests an analogy. Are we  
not perfectly contented to ride on  
the air contained in the balloon tires  
of our automobiles, even though a  
flat tire means considerable incon-  
venience?

The properly designed wing of an  
airplane merely utilizes the air in a  
very similar manner. When the wing  
is drawn through the air, the latter  
cannot possibly get away from its  
influence and the lift is an essential  
result of the simple process of  
moving the airplane wing forward.  
Anyone who doubts this fundamental  
fact can demonstrate for himself the  
force of moving air by holding his  
hand out of the window of a rapidly  
moving railroad train.

That this force can be utilized can  
equally well be demonstrated by  
means of an elementary experiment.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

## Toc H. Fund Is £100,000, Says Prince of Wales

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales  
shall continue our program of plac-  
ing Haiti in a condition where peace-  
ful and progressive self-government  
is possible," Brig.-Gen. John H. Rus-  
sell, American high commissioner to  
Haiti for the last six years, told the  
United Press in an exclusive inter-  
view.

General Russell has outlined the  
scope and manner of work being un-  
dertaken during the American occu-  
pation, in order that a clearer con-  
ception may be obtained in the  
United States of the situation leading  
up to the present outbreak.

This work consists of creating and  
educating a middle class of Haitians  
capable of conducting their own  
schools, agriculture, manufacturing  
and government, he said. The work  
must be done on a large enough  
scale to leave sufficient middle class  
to the newly created middle class to  
carry on permanently when the  
American direction is withdrawn.

"Haiti is peculiar among repub-  
lics," Brigadier-General Russell said,  
"in that no middle class exists. The  
population consists of slightly more  
than 200,000 Haitian élite and about  
2,000,000 peasants and laborers.

These latter are unable to read or  
write and their average mental age  
has been found to be seven years.  
They do all the manual and roughly  
agricultural labor and have been op-  
pressed by various governments for  
years that doesn't happen."

"Strangely enough the present  
trouble, attributed by American officials  
and residents to the devous  
ways of Haitian politicians who  
hoped to unseat President Louis Borno  
before the April election—not  
believing he would refuse a third  
term—began right in the nerve center  
of the most radical American  
inovation. This is the Damien Agri-  
cultural School, designed to develop  
native teachers for the proposed  
middle class."

The strike of 214 students at  
Damien six weeks ago spread to the  
lower schools, then to laborers and  
factory workers until, finally, it ignited  
a portion of the peasantry already  
infused by propaganda that nev-  
ertheless taxes were to be levied."

"We were faced with the problem  
of creating a school system that  
would not collapse as soon as Amer-  
ican supervision ceased," Brigadier-  
General Russell said. "And so while

## MUKDEN ACCORD HOLDS DESPITE NANKING CRISIS

Americans Leave Capital as  
Rebels Advance—Chiang  
to Negotiate

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HARBIN, Manchuria—The Sino-  
Soviet parley is not affected by the  
Nanking collapse. Mukden's position  
is stronger, but it is believed  
unlikely to press for independence.

It will probably ally itself with  
any strong central government.

Further reports suggest a provi-  
sional Soviet Mongol Government at  
Barga, since Khalair has been occu-  
pied. The influx of refugees con-  
tinues.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Seventy-five  
American women and children refugees,  
who evacuated Nanking, arrived  
here Dec. 9 by steamer from the  
central capital. There also were on  
board refugees of many other national-  
ties, forced from their homes  
by threatening rebel success.

The refugees represented all the  
American women and children and  
some of the men of Nanking. Other  
foreign women and children are ex-  
pected hourly, while 40 American  
men are remaining at their homes.  
The majority are missionaries.

The American and British refugees  
said they had decided to come at the  
earliest behest of their consular  
authorities, who stated publicly that  
"because of the uncertain situation  
and the impossibility of foreseeing  
the future, we advise all Americans  
(and British) women to leave, as  
quickly as possible for Shanghai."

Two boats, a British river steamer  
and a Scony (Standard Oil Company  
of New York) river steamer brought  
them. The decks of the boats were  
piled high with belongings packed in  
trunks, boxes, and bundles.

Parleys With Rebels

Two divisions of Nationalist troops  
arrived in Nanking to aid the defense  
of the city. It was said 50,000 loyal  
government troops were now in con-  
trol and defending the place.

The Government meanwhile will  
negotiate with the rebels, making  
concessions to placate them and fur-  
thering its "silver bullet" policy. In  
the event such procedure is successful  
it was considered certain several  
present high officials would have to  
go.

Foreign naval dispatches from  
Ichang, important city in western  
Hupeh Province on the Yangtze  
River, said the rebellious troops had  
surrounded the city. All foreign  
women and children had been evacu-  
ated to foreign gunboats. The condition  
was described as "serious."

Six foreign gunboats were said to  
be lying in the city. They included the  
American warship Guam and  
Luzon, with the commander of the  
Yangtze patrol, Rear Admiral Thomas  
T. Craven on board. The commander

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Unrest in Haiti Laid to Masses' Failure to Recognize Kindnesses

Paid to Go to Farm School, Pupils Resented When  
Bonuses Were Reduced—Lack of Any Middle  
Class Results in Oppression

By UNITED PRESS

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—"We  
shall continue our program of plac-  
ing Haiti in a condition where peace-  
ful and progressive self-government  
is possible," Brig.-Gen. John H. Rus-  
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Haiti for the last six years, told the  
United Press in an exclusive inter-  
view.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## LAW CODE DRAFTED BY NEW YORK DRY'S

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A model uniform  
state enforcement bill which would  
make the buyer of alcohol equally  
guilty with the seller has been in-  
dorsed by the New York State Anti-  
Saloon League. It has just been an-  
nounced. Whether this bill will be  
pushed or whether Assemblyman Ed-  
mund F. Jenks (R.), of Broome  
County, will introduce a measure of  
his own, has not yet been decided.

The measure favored by the league  
provides for more drastic penalties  
for habitual violators than does the  
Volstead Act, abolishes the right of  
physicians to issue prescriptions,  
and makes search and seizure lawful  
in dwellings.

State approval of federal permits  
to manufacture or to sell alcohol  
will be required, and buyers would  
be required to testify regarding their  
source of supply.

A vigorous fight for an enforce-  
ment measure is being planned, with  
Mr. Jenks leading the legislative  
policies. Efforts will be concentrated on  
the Senate, where enforcement  
bills have consistently failed in  
recent years.

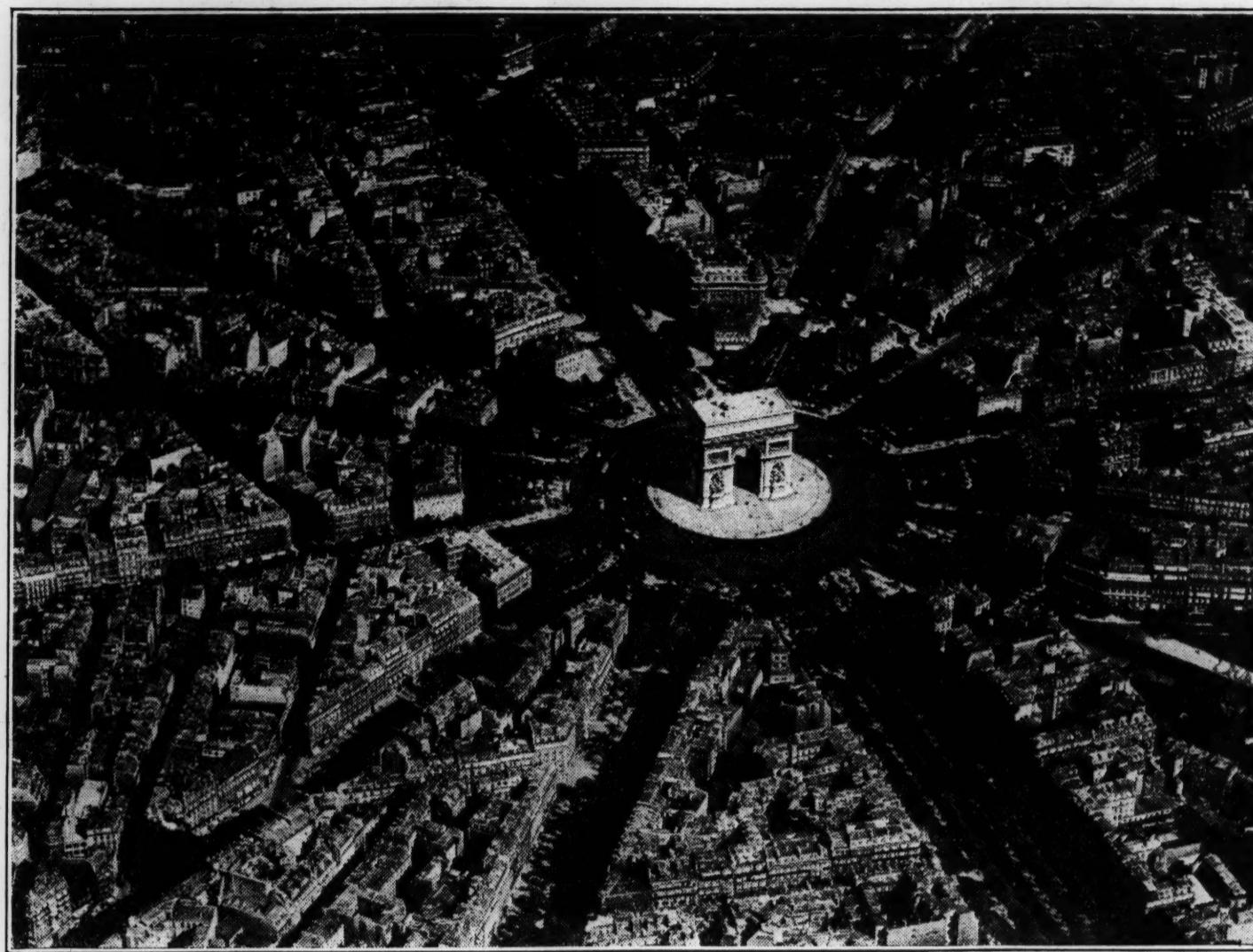
No Press Censorship  
in Spain, Says Official

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Count de Balleu at a  
dinner to foreign journalists stated  
emphatically that no censorship ex-  
isted over foreign news and no mes-  
sages would be interfered with.

"We were faced with the problem  
of creating a school system that  
would not collapse as soon as Amer-  
ican supervision ceased," Brigadier-  
General Russell said. "And so while

## Looking Down Upon the Arc de Triomphe, Built by Napoleon



Great Avenues Radiate From the Circle, Called the Place de l'Etoile, Like Spokes From the Hub of a Wheel. Far Down the Champs Elysees is the

Vista of the Tuilleries Gardens and the Louvre. In the Recess Under the Arch is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

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## AUSTRIA PASSES BILL FOR REFORM OF CONSTITUTION

Tension Eases as Drastic  
Measure Is Accepted  
After Compromise

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A special sitting of the  
Austrian Parliament on Dec. 7 passed  
the second and third readings of the  
bill for the reform of the Constitu-  
tion, which has been the cause of  
some uneasiness in all circles for  
the past two months, owing to the  
strong political party feeling regard-  
ing it, especially owing to the threats  
of the Fascist Heimwehr to resort to  
arms unless a speedy settlement was  
proposed.

The bill as introduced includes  
increased powers for the President of  
the Republic in time of danger  
or crisis, but only under carefully  
circumscribed regulations, and with  
the co-operation of a special par-  
liamentary standing committee.

The presidential powers are much  
increased in other ways, also, but  
not more than those of the German  
and Czechoslovak presidents. For ex-  
ample, future presidents are to be  
elected not by a joint sitting of the  
House of Parliament, but by direct  
ballot of the whole electorate, vot-  
ing compulsorily. A candidate must  
be at least 35 and not a member of  
any former régime of Austria.  
His term of office is increased from  
four to six years and he is only re-  
electable once. The first election for a  
president under the new régime  
will be held in 1932.

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or crisis, but only under carefully  
circumscribed regulations, and with  
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There is a movement on foot in  
Massachusetts to meet this request  
by repealing the state enforcement  
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proposed.

"As to the general merits of the  
question, there are a few things to  
be said for the dry side which must  
appeal to everyone who really wants  
to reach a sane conclusion. Unfortu-  
nately there are no Boston dailies  
except The Christian Science Monitor  
which will either tell the truth them-

How  
Farm Relief  
Is Reaching  
The Farmer

will be a leading topic of  
discussion at the meetings  
of the American Farm  
Bureau Federation  
in Chicago

Today  
Tomorrow and  
Wednesday

ROME (AP)—Official announcement  
was made here that Italian Sahara  
troops commanded by the Duke of  
Apulia hoisted the national flag at  
Brach in the heart of the Scatti re-  
gion of Lybia on the morning of Dec.  
7 after a surprise concentration and  
attack.

The report stated that the native  
population rendered homage and sur-  
rendered their arms including one  
cannon. Brach is 375 miles in a direct  
line south from the Tripolitan coast  
and is far along the line of oases  
extending along the twenty-seven  
parallel.

The troops were specially trained  
by the Duke himself in previous Afri-  
can engagements. They marched  
nearly 200 miles as a flying column  
and concentrated on Nov. 28.

NOBILE WOULD JOIN  
"ZEPPE" ARCTIC FLIGHT

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger.—Gen.  
Umberto Nobile, leader of the  
dirigible expedition to the north  
pole in the Itala, has visited the  
Zepplin works here and sought per-  
mission to accompany the projected  
arctic flight of the Graf Zepplin  
next spring.

Dr. Hugo Eckner told the Italian  
explorer that the list of participants  
was determined by the Aero-Arctic  
Society sponsoring the flight. Capt.  
Walter Bruns, secretary of the so-  
ciety, says that he has not been ap-  
proached by General Nobile.

WORLD COURT  
PACT SIGNED BY  
UNITED STATES

Hoover Authorizes Action  
at Geneva—Ratification  
by Senate Forecast

STIMSON FINDS ALL  
DIFFICULTIES SOLVED

Links Court and Kellogg Treaty  
—Root's Formula Regarded  
as Historic Achievement

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—An important step was  
taken toward the entry of the United  
States into membership of the Per-  
manent Court of International Justice  
Dec. 9 at Geneva, when Jay  
Pierrepont Moffat, American Chargé  
d'Affaires at Berne, signed the state-  
ments of the court and the two other  
protocols.

The first of these was that containing

the Root formula or special con-  
ditions attached by the United States  
to its adherence, the most important  
article in it being that which pro-  
vides that the court shall not with-  
out the consent of the United States  
entertain any request for an advisory  
opinion touching any dispute or  
question in which the United States has  
or claims an interest. The United States  
may at any time notify its withdrawal  
from this protocol.

The second protocol concerns re-  
vision of the statute by which the  
court is to be in permanent session,  
the judges being increased to 15, ap-  
pointed for a term of nine years.

Three Signatures Lacking

There still remain three signatures to  
be appended to the protocol em-  
bodying the Root formula, those of  
Alma, Lithuania and Abyssinia.

Points of significance in the pro-  
posed court entry are that the United  
States will take part in the election  
of judges of the court through their  
own delegates to the League  
Assembly and Council, that consent of  
the United States will be re-  
quested

pact Mr. Stimson draws an analogy between the function of the world tribunal and the Supreme Court. The American people are familiar with the need of some harmonizing judicial process, he states, for they have seen the Supreme Court function since 1787 when it first took over the task of settling the differences between 13 "sovereign states." Mr. Stimson recalls also that the Supreme Court based its entire authority on the mandate of public opinion.

Mr. Stimson defends the advisory opinions of the World Court, and goes on to say, "In the great future work of transforming the civilization of this world, from a basis of war and force to one of peace founded upon justice, we today stand at the threshold. But it is already evident that in this work the World Court is destined to perform a most fruitful and important part. It is also clear that such an agency is more closely in line with the traditions and habits of thought of America than of any other nation."

#### Court's Record Reviewed

Concerning the court's record and the rights of the United States, Mr. Stimson's letter to President Hoover declares, in part, as follows:

"This Court has now been in existence for over eight years. It has rendered 16 judgments in controverted cases and has also delivered 16 advisory opinions on questions which have been submitted to it. Several of these judgments have been rendered in cases which were of great importance and in which international controversies had existed. Both the judgments and the advisory opinions have rendered important services in settling such controversies and, thus, in preserving peace. Confidence in the Court has so developed that its business is rapidly increasing, and one of the chief purposes of the proposed amendments of its charter statute above mentioned is to provide for more continuous sessions and in other respects to increase the importance and efficiency of the tribunal."

"Unless a state has signed the so-called 'optional clause' granting to the court compulsory jurisdiction over it in certain classes of legal disputes (which it is not proposed in the present protocol that the United States shall sign), the Court can take jurisdiction only over cases which the parties themselves refer to it. It has no power to draw an unwilling suitor before it, even if that suitor be a signatory of the Court, and render judgment in respect to such suitor. The Court simply stands ready and available as a carefully chosen and experienced tribunal to which the nations of the world, if and when they choose, can refer their disputes for settlement, without the ordinary delays and difficulties which accompany the selection of arbitrators."

#### Victory for Elihu Root

More than to any other man, honor for reconciling American differences with the original charter of the World Court belongs to Elihu Root.

Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1913, Mr. Root has not been content with that illustrious achievement, and since then has added "other momentous achievements to his reputation. First, as one of the 10 jurists meeting at The Hague in the summer of 1920, he put the plan for the World Court into shape which he had suggested to the American delegates to the Hague Peace Conference.

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ence in 1907. And second, he accepted membership in the committee of jurists at Geneva, and after discussions at Washington, presented a formula at Geneva, which has now bridged the gap for American adherence to the World Court.

What is the Root formula?

Simply the means for reconciling the American Senate's reservations to the World Court and particularly the fifth reservation, with the charter of that body.

#### Receives Power of Veto

The Senate's fifth reservation declared that the court should not render any advisory opinion except publicly; and, second, that it should not—"without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

As to the first part of this reservation, the other powers of the World Court have now adopted the proposal substantially as the Senate required.

As to the second, the amended protocol provides that if the United States is involved in any dispute, the matter cannot be brought before the World Court without American consent, even for the purpose of obtaining an advisory opinion, and this holds good for other countries. In other words, the United States receives the same power of veto which is already in the hands of other great powers through their membership in the League of Nations Council, which acts by unanimity, and where, therefore, one power can prevent the submission to the Court of any request for an advisory opinion.

#### Final Obstacle Solved

There remained the final and most difficult question of all, namely, that part of the fifth reservation barring advisory opinions in which the United States "claimed" an interest.

The Root formula solved this by providing:

1. The United States should be kept informed of all requests for advisory opinions, and might veto those in which it was agreed that an interest, but . . .

2. In the case the United States should claim an interest, which other powers refused to admit, the United States might withdraw from the World Court without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate.

There was the great achievement of Mr. Root, who, as long ago as 1913 on the receipt of the Nobel Prize, was termed "the leader of the peace movement in the United States."

#### Steps to Court Signature

Following is the chronology of America's relation to the World Court:

Feb. 12, 1920—Elihu Root named member of Committee of Jurists set up to draft World Court statute.

Sept. 14, 1921—John Bassett

Moore elected a judge (later succeeded by Charles E. Hughes).  
Feb. 17, 1923—Secretary Hughes in letter to President Harding recommended Senate be asked to consent to adhesion on four conditions.

Feb. 24, 1923—President Harding asked Senate to consent to adhesion.

Dec. 6, 1923—President Coolidge in annual message commanded President Harding's proposal of Feb. 24.

Dec. 3, 1924—President Coolidge in annual message repeated views of previous year.

March 3, 1925—House of Representatives 303 to 28, passed resolution approving Court.

Dec. 8, 1925—President Coolidge in annual message reiterated earlier approval.

Jan. 27, 1926—Senate accepted Swanson resolution (76 to 17) for adherence with five reservations.

Sept. 1-23, 1926—Conference of states signatory to protocol to consider American reservations.

Dec. 14, 1926—League Council named commission of jurists on revision of Court statute to meet American reservations.

Jan. 6, 1929—Elihu Root accepted invitation to act on commission.

Feb. 19, 1929—Secretary Kellogg in note to signatory powers defined American attitude.

March 11-28, 1929—Committee of jurists discuss and adopt Root formula.

September, 1929—League Council and League Assembly unanimously endorse Root formula.

Sept. 5, 1929—Secretary Stimson announced United States approval of draft protocol (Root formula).

Dec. 9, 1929—Protocol, forty-nine nations having signed protocol, President Hoover authorized American signature to be added.

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Commenting on the ceremony at Geneva where J. Pierre Pontois Moffat, American Charge d'Affairs at Berne, formally signed for the United States the protocol of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice—the last necessary step before the Senate is asked to ratify—the Manchester Guardian says:

"It is extremely unlikely that the Senate will refuse ratification, although there is yet a strong body of superstitious opposition to adherence to the body—impartial and utterly removed from politics as it is—which came, so to speak, out of the ribs of the League of Nations.

"This step toward international cooperation on the part of the United States is extremely significant and desirable. But it is significant of diminished dread in America of international 'sanctions.' It would be misleading and dangerous to interpret it as such."

## PUBLIC FORUM ADVISED AS AID TO WORLD AMITY

Frank Discussion Urged by Foreign Policy Group  
Speakers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank discussion of troublesome international questions by citizens close to the scene of difficulties, in open forums such as that of the recent Kyoto conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, offers the most satisfactory means of maintaining world amity, according to speakers at a regular luncheon discussion meeting of the Foreign Policy Association held at the Astor Hotel.

"A new mechanism has been added to the world's machinery for settling international disputes," declared E. C. Carter, secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who presided at the meeting. This new mechanism, he explained, was the conference method established by the institute.

"This method has been tested under the hottest fire," he continued. "In thrashing out most highly controversial questions with absolute freedom of speech by wholly unofficial citizens close to the scene of difficulties, the institute fulfills a pre-governmental function of competent international public discussion."

Mr. Carter characterized the provision of food for an increasing population as "undoubtedly the basic problem in the Far East today." At this stage it is so much more a problem for research than for general discussion, he added, that the largest item in the budget of the governing board of the institute for the next two years is for research on the food problem to be undertaken under the direction of the Chinese and Japanese councils.

George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, expressed the view that the Kyoto conference, by establishing personal contacts, encouraging exchange of viewpoints and consideration of facts in various trouble-some situations, would result in lessened tension over many Far Eastern problems.

The Kyoto conference, Professor Blakeslee said, brought out very distinctly the close connection between the question of extraterritorial rights in China and that of foreign ports and concessions, and showed clearly that when extraterritoriality is

abolished "some specific provision must be made for continuance of foreign settlements if they are to exist for any length of time under foreign control."

Reviewing briefly political, economic and financial conditions in China and Russia, James G. MacDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, declared that China presented a vivid contrast to the Soviet Russia, in that the Kuomintang "lacks almost completely those elements of strength which make the Communist Party in Russia such an effective instrument for controlling a vast empire."

China is again torn by civil war, he said, because "real political unity never was achieved."

The National Government, as set up in Nanking, really represents merely a compromise and experimental treaty among the half-dozen war lords, who have been able to agree on foreign questions," he added, "but have never been able to agree on basic domestic issues. Least of all have they been able to agree as to ways in which the Government should develop."

## Larger, Speedier Airplanes Foreseen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Airplanes of the "flying wing" type, carrying 30 to 40 passengers at about 145 miles per hour, were envisaged as the next development in commercial aviation by Charles T. Porter of the Keystone Aircraft Corporation, in an address at the closing session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held here. The "flying wing" type has no fuselage, the inside of the wings answering this purpose.

Airplanes must provide as much comfort and safety as excess fare railroad trains and must offset the higher cost of air travel by increased speed, if air transportation is to hold its place against railroad competition, Mr. Porter declared.

"The real commodity that is being sold is transportation," he continued, "and the factors involved are speed, comfort and cost, assuming that safety and reliability have been demonstrated. The combination of those factors must equal that of the fast train."

ONTARIO BANS WAR NOVEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The war novel "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been banned from libraries under the control of the Ontario Department of Education. Heads of publishing firms here agree that the book should not be included in Ontario's traveling school libraries.

## FARM BOARD'S GRAIN PROGRAM IS CHALLENGED

Commission Men See Their Business Menaced by Marketing System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Having taken their case to the President, grain commission men who are challenging the Federal Farm Board's price-reaching wheat marketing and price-stabilization program have undertaken the organization of a widespread opposition campaign among the farmers to back up their objections in political quarters.

Authoritative information and evidence is already in the hands of the farm board and northwestern senators disclosing the activities of the private grain dealers. In personal letters to local grain elevators and co-operatives the commission men are busy assailing the board's work and urging the growers to refuse co-operation.

In addition to these activities already under way, the grain dealers, following a conference in Washington under the leadership of Julius H. Barnes, himself a grain operator, chairmen of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a close friend of President Hoover, decided, it is learned, to make a stand and back the Farm Board's program. Mr. Nyce read into the record a letter from a grain dealer, in which the latter warned him against associating himself with the "government" campaign among the farmers, using agricultural papers, advertisements and printed literature of all kinds to build up an effective sentiment with which to oppose the operations of the farm relief act as it is being administered by the President's board.

See Business Menaced

The issue is clear-drawn. On the one side are the grain dealers who see in the plans of the farm board the elimination of their business as middle men, and on the other side are the farm board and the grain growers who are setting up their marketing system under the board's direction and with its advice and financial backing.

Mr. Barnes is the spokesman for

the grain men. In a communication, of which the farm board has full information, Mr. Barnes assured a grain dealer friend in the northwest that the board would be called off; meaning apparently that its history-making program would be modified. This letter by Mr. Barnes was answered by the board a few days later with an announcement of plans which extended still further its farm board and farm leaders declare that they are fully aware of the dangers of encouraging increased production, but that it is a problem that must wait until they have set up a sound and adequate marketing organization; in other words, until they have eliminated the private commission man.

The grain men who participated in the Washington conference are:

Fred B. Wells, B. H. Woodworth, Frank L. Carey, John H. MacMillan, and W. G. Goodell, all of Minneapolis, and Frank Crowell of Kansas City. Mr. Wells and Mr. Crowell had conferences at the White House; Mr. Crowell having an interview with the President.

The opposition contends that such a program will inevitably mean increases in acreage with resulting surplus production. The grain dealers, however, believe that the farm relief bill, and its government coffee stabilization project as a current example of the failure of such devices. The farm board and farm leaders declare that they are fully aware of the dangers of encouraging increased production, but that it is a problem that must wait until they have set up a sound and adequate marketing organization; in other words, until they have eliminated the private commission man.

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## Soviet Has Acquired Fine London Mansion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sunderland House, one of the most palatial mansions in the West End of London, has been acquired by the Soviet Government as an official residence for Sokolnikoff, the recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, who is expected here this week. As the King will be in residence at Buckingham Palace in the next 10 days, it is probable that Mr. Sokolnikoff will present his credentials next week, possibly simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials by Sir Esmond Ovey, the new British Ambassador to Moscow.

Sunderland House, Curzon Street, Mayfair, is to the present generation what Dorchester House was to Victorian London. It was a wedding gift from the late W. K. Vanderbilt to his daughter, Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, and cost approximately £500,000. The house is sumptuously finished and will provide Soviet Russia with one of the finest embassies in London.

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## LITTLE ENTENTE MOVES TO SOLVE OPTANTS ISSUE

Terms of Hungarian Claims Must Be Settled Before Start of Young Plan

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—Following interviews here with André Tardieu, Prime Minister, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and G. G. Mironescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, he left here to Paris to confer with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Eduard Beneš in order to reach a common stand to be taken at the Hague reparations conference which will have the support of France.

The French wish to accelerate the work at The Hague and much diplomatic activity is apparent in preliminary conversations in which their representatives are now engaging.

Especially do the French wish to avoid at The Hague opening of what might be a long and disagreeable discussion between the Little Entente countries of Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

The Committee on Non-German Reparations failed to fix Hungary's debt and the question was left over to the Hague conference. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia was called on to pay 37 annuities and Yugoslavia's share was reduced.

The difficulties of the Little Entente are said to be due largely to Hungary, which refused to settle through additional annuities the so-called optants claim which its citizens hold against the Little Entente, especially Rumania. These claims arise from estates confiscated from Transylvanian landowners.

Advice which, it is hinted, Mr. Mironescu carries to Prague from the French Government is that if the principal powers cannot make Hungary see the advisability of cleaning up the optants problem in the way desired by the Little Entente that Hungary's case be thrown back to the Reparations Commission. Annuities sufficiently large might then be assessed for the Little Entente to use their share to cover any optants claims which might later be asserted by Hungarian nationalists through arbitration tribunals. The Young plan cannot come into effect until all side issues are settled, and the Hungarian situation remains the most difficult.

The French Hague delegates have just returned from London and others have left for Rome. M. Mironescu carries the French Government's suggestions to Prague, and A. D. Bourouf, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is due shortly in Paris to bring his Government's offer of reparations payments for French consideration. This last, incidentally, is for 37 annuities of 9,000,000 gold francs, whereas the committee recommended 12,500,000, but final decision rests, of course, with the Hague.

Bulgaria Again Appeals for Cut in Reparations

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOFIA—Athanas D. Burroff and Vladimír Moloff, Bulgaria's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, left Dec. 8, accompanied by financial experts, to visit Rome, Paris and London en route to the Second Hague Conference, where instead making final efforts to persuade the western powers to agree to radical reduction in Bulgarian war reparations.

It is also stated in official circles that the Bulgarian Ministers will endeavor through the intercession of foreign governments and direct negotiations with the Rumanian Minister to London, Nicholas Titulescu, to induce Rumania not to liquidate sequestered private Bulgarian property in Rumania. Liquidation would be looked on here as confiscation and a breach of international relations.

Rumania, on the other hand, claims the action is justified under the peace treaty and Young plan. Part of the

French press has vigorously criticized Bulgaria and the Italian press has launched a sensational attack against the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. The Bulgarians are not waging a relentless offensive against Bulgaria and even the local opposition press has utilized every opportunity to compromise the Cabinet. Though there is a strong feeling in the country, the Government has prohibited all anti-foreign demonstration.

## Classifying Convicts in Sing Sing Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SING SING, N.Y.—Classification and segregation of inmates in New York State penal institutions is recommended in a statement just issued by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison. Mr. Lawes characterized attempt to "analyze" the character of prisoners as "mere gestures."

Mr. Lawes favored four classifications of inmates in these institutions, as follows:

"1. Prognosis Good—This group would be made up largely of the more mature, accidental or first offenders, whose previous histories demonstrated that they had, up to the time of their offenses, been orderly members of society and who do not present mental, personality or physical handicaps that would interfere with their conducting themselves properly after release from prison.

"2. Prognosis Fair—This group would be made up of those offenders who, after careful study, offered some promise of a reformation by procedure other than custodial care and whose offenses were not directly coupled with constitutional or intellectual defects.

"3. Prognosis Doubtful—This group would consist of convicts who have been social problems for some time and would include a large number of those with personality deviations and intellectual deficiencies, but who appear to give some promise of improvement under special treatment.

"4. Prognosis Poor—This group would include the definitely anti-social, the habitual criminal and those who had records, coupled with marked constitutional defects."

## KING RECOVERY FUND AMOUNTS TO £700,000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The public Thanks Offering Fund for the King's recovery has closed, the total realized being £700,000. The fund was promoted by The Times. It opened last April with an anonymous gift of £100,000, and its subsequent growth has testified to the appreciation felt on both sides of the Atlantic for the policy of peace and kindness represented by the present occupant of the British throne. The proceeds are to be devoted partly to the King Edward's Hospital and partly to providing a national supply of radium.

## American Diplomacy in Boot and Stirrup



The Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, is a frequent figure on the bridle path in Washington, mounted on his faithful Larry. Who knows what weighty affairs of the Nation's foreign policy may be

settled in these rides? The former Governor-General of the Philippines has always been fond of the out-of-doors, and apparently intends to continue his excursions in his latest high official position.

## Knowledge of News Wins Prize for Boy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Sixteen-year-old Robert J. Stumpf, of Bosse High School, Evansville, Ind., has found the reading of current newspapers and magazines a profitable activity. His wide knowledge of current events won him first prize in a contest conducted among high school journalists by the National Scholastic Press Association.

The other winners announced at the association's convention here were Joseph S. Hume, Highland Park, Mich., who finished second, and Miss A. M. Durkin, Chicago, third. More than 250 students participated in the contest.

## HERE'S APPRECIATION—YEAR'S PAY AS BONUS

NEW YORK (P)—As a Christmas bonus 200 employees of Goldman-Sachs, Wall Street brokerage house, are to receive year's salary, the same as last year. The total will exceed \$500,000.

SAN CARLOS, NICARAGUA (P)—Investigation and survey to determine the feasibility of constructing an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua being made by the War Department is well under way.

Major D. I. Sultan, corps of engineers, United States Army, has general charge of the investigation and survey, with headquarters at Granada, located at the northern end of Lake Nicaragua. Major C. P. Gross,

is well under way.

Major D. I. Sultan, corps of engineers, United States Army, has general charge of the investigation and survey, with headquarters at Granada, located at the northern end of Lake Nicaragua. Major C. P. Gross,

corps of engineers, commands the engineer battalion had no immediate supervision of the survey. His headquarters, as well as the supply depot, are at Granada.

The river being investigated lies between Greytown on the Atlantic and Brito on the Pacific. The distance between these two points is approximately 200 miles, of which about 100 miles is along the San Juan River from Greytown to San Carlos, where the river drains Lake Nicaragua. From San Carlos the proposed canal route is across Lake Nicaragua to Rivas, on the western shore, 70 miles away. From Rivas to the Pacific is about 17 miles.

Transportation of necessary supplies along the San Juan River presents a considerable problem in itself. The supplies are shipped from Granada to San Carlos by regular lake steamers, where they are transferred to pontoon boats and towed down the shallow river by launch.

## New Czech Cabinet Includes Germans

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (P)—The membership in the new Cabinet, formed following the general elections of last month by the Premier, Franz Udrzel of the Bourgeois-Socialist Party, was announced Dec. 7. The members, their parties and portfolios follow:

Karl Viskovsky, Czech-Agrarian, War.

Bohumil Bradac, Czech-Agrarian, Agriculture.

Dr. Jurac Slavik, Slovakian-Agrarian, Interior.

Rudolph McLoch, Industrial, Rail way.

Johann Dostalek, Czech-Agrarian, Public Works.

Dr. Johann Schramek, Czech-Peoples, Trade.

Dr. Franz Matouschek, Czech-Peoples, Trade.

Prof. Franz Stina, Industrial, Health.

Dr. Meissner, German-Agrarian, Justice.

Dr. Ivan Durer, Czech-Social Democrat, Education.

Rudolf Bechyne, Czech-Social Democrat, Food Supplies.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czech-Social Democrat, Foreign.

Dr. Emil Franke, Czech-National Socialist, Posts.

Dr. Ludwig, Czech-National Socialist, Social Welfare.

Dr. Karl Enzlich, German-Social Democrat, Civil Service.

It was remarked that for the first time since the formation of the Republic German Socialists were included in the Government.

## KILLHEFFER HEADS CHEMISTS

PHILADELPHIA (P)—Dr. E. H. Killheffer, Passaic, N. J., was re-elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the closing session of their annual convention.

## Experiments With Redwood Tree Find It Is Valuable for Hawaii

Department of Forestry and Agriculture Reports That 2000 to 3000 Feet Is Best Elevation for Timber's Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—The redwood as a future valuable timber tree for Hawaii is predicted by the Department of Forestry and Agriculture as the results of experiments in planting this tree in various parts of the islands.

"It is a little early to make any definite statement regarding the future of this tree in Hawaii, but the showing made up to date has been very encouraging and would seem to indicate that it has considerable possibilities as a future timber tree for Hawaii."

plantings, several attempts to introduce the redwoods in Hawaii were made, and both Sequoia sempervirens and S. gigantea were tried.

Now, however, the department has made the following prediction:

"It is a little early to make any definite statement regarding the future of this tree in Hawaii, but the showing made up to date has been very encouraging and would seem to indicate that it has considerable possibilities as a future timber tree for Hawaii."

MUSICIAN TO STUDY RADIO

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, announced that he would put aside his baton for 12 weeks and take a course in radio engineering. By his study in radio laboratories, he said, he hopes to improve, if not revolutionize, the radio-orchestra.

Prior to the present successful

plantings, several attempts to introduce the redwoods in Hawaii were made, and both Sequoia sempervirens and S. gigantea were tried.

Now, however, the department has made the following prediction:

"It is a little early to make any definite statement regarding the future of this tree in Hawaii, but the showing made up to date has been very encouraging and would seem to indicate that it has considerable possibilities as a future timber tree for Hawaii."

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Please send me a copy of your illustrated banking-by-mail booklet, "The Safest Bank in the World." Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ G.S.M.

## LINERS BATTLE WITH 5-DAY GALE OVER ATLANTIC

Shipload of Famous Pictures From Italy, for London, Riding Out Storm

LONDON (P)—The severe buffeting by wind and sea, believed to be the worst in the last century, to which Great Britain and the Continent have been subjected for nearly a week continues with somewhat lessened force.

Fifty vessels along the coast were reported in distress, while over 50 persons are reported to have perished, mainly in the half dozen vessels that have founders or been driven ashore.

Much interest centered on the Italian steamer Leonardo da Vinci, which is en route from Italy to England bearing pictures valued at £14,000,000 for an exhibition in London. The vessel reported that she was still fighting the storm and expected to ride it out without mishap.

The steamship Manchester Regent, picked up 45 sailors, one lifeboat having been lost in the rescue, was reported to be from the Volumnia, owned in Glasgow and en route from the British Isles for Philadelphia.

A full during the storm on the morning of Dec. 3 permitted resumption of some cross-channel services which had been tied up over the weekend, but transport proceeded under difficulties.

Continuance of the gale prevented the resumption of regular air services. One airliner carrying freight succeeded in flying from Paris to Croydon on Dec. 3 while a British airliner carrying eight passengers and mail flew from Paris to Lympne on the Kent coast, the passengers completing the journey to London by rail. The only machine to leave Croydon was one for Brussels, all other services being canceled.

The Cunard steamer Alania from New York went out of its course to assist a steamer which was in distress in the channel 24 miles west of Bishop's Rock.

The Homeric arrived from New York 20 hours late. She reported two strenuous days at sea during which waves smashed windows on the promenade deck, 60 feet above load line. The American liner President Roosevelt, from New York, reached Plymouth, after battling a wind exceeding 100 miles an hour.

Falmouth Harbor was filled with damaged shipping due to the storms. The famous scenic valley of the Wye was flooded from Bakewell to Haddon Hall and Rowsley because the river was unable to carry off the heavy rainfall. The port of Falmouth still was closed to cross-channel steamers.

There has been no communication

between Weymouth and the Channel Islands since Dec. 5. Many persons who went to that port on Dec. 7 to cross to the islands slept on the boat train at the pier.

LISBON, Port. (P)—The northern provinces of Portugal have been transformed into veritable lakes, and hundreds of villages and isolated towns are suffering hardships from flooding, occasioned by rain that has been falling in some districts for 15 days.

Many houses and windmills have been wrecked. Blankets, food and coal are being rushed across the flooded areas to the peasants.

AMSTERDAM (P)—A huge drydock of 11,999 tons being brought from Hamburg to Rotterdam was caught by the tempest near the island of Terschelling and broken in two, being a total loss.

Grundy Appointment to Senate Sought

HARRISBURG, Pa. (P)—Indications point to the appointment of Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, as Junior Senator from this State to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of William S. Vare. Whether he will accept the appointment remained in doubt.

Gen. John S. Fisher, who was the appointive power, has given no intimation as to who he has in mind for the post, but friends of Grundy appeared confident that the Bristol manufacturer was the chief executive's first choice. The Governor has received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the State urging Mr. Grundy's appointment.

Mr. Vare's announcement that he would be a candidate for renomination caused considerable speculation among politicians throughout the State, particularly on the effect it will have when party leaders set themselves to the task of agreeing on a ticket for the primary election on May 20. Friends of Grundy declared it would not alter the present situation.

The question in political circles of Mr. Grundy's acceptance arises from the uniformly feeling manifested against him in the Senate by independent Republicans and Democrats during the investigation of his lobbying activities.

After a conference with Mr. Vare in Atlantic City, members of the Philadelphia Republican City Committee announced that the candidate had pledged him its full support.

## VARE TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR SENATE

PHILADELPHIA (P)—William S. Vare, excluded from the Senate, announced that he was still in the fight for a seat in the upper house of Congress.

"I am a candidate to the finish," he said in a statement upon returning to this city. "I shall fight with all the vigor that is within me to vindicate the right of my State to elect its Senator and to preserve for all time the integrity of the Constitution of my country."

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## RHODES HONOR GOES TO 32 IN COLLEGE POLL

American Scholars Named—  
Harvard Man to Fill  
Balliol Chair

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (P)—As a result of annual elections throughout the country, the names of 32 new Rhodes scholars are announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, and American secretary to the Rhodes trustees. The men elected will take up their studies at Oxford University in October, 1930.

The Rhodes scholarships, founded under the will of Cecil Rhodes, entitle the holder to a stipend of £400 a year, and are tenable for three years at Oxford University. To qualify, a candidate must be an American citizen between 18 and 25 years of age, and a resident or college student of two years standing in the state to which he applies. Rhodes scholars are chosen for intellectual promise combined with qualities of character and leadership and interest in many sports. Thirty-two new scholars are elected from the United States each year, while a slightly larger number is elected to represent the various British dominions and colonies.

By a resolution of the Rhodes

trustees passed in 1928, two scholars a year are again available from Great Britain.

"The past year," said President Aydelotte, "has been of great significance in Rhodes scholarship organization in America. It has marked the establishment, through the Association of Rhodes Scholars, and the generosity of George Eastman, of an Eastern visiting professorship at Oxford. This chair, which is attached to Balliol College, will be held by Americans of intellectual distinction. The first incumbent is Professor John Livingston Lowes of Harvard, who will go into residence next October."

American Scholars-Elect

The list of American scholars elected yesterday, subject to confirmation by the Rhodes trustees, is as follows:

ALABAMA—Lewis A. Smith of the University of Alabama.

ARIZONA—Paul L. De Vos, United States Naval Academy.

ARKANSAS—Don W. Gladney Jr., United States Naval Academy.

CALIFORNIA—Arthur E. Scott of Cambridge, Mass., Stanford University.

CONNECTICUT—Franklin B. Folsom of Swarthmore, Pa., University of Colorado.

DELAWARE—William Poole of Swarthmore College.

FLORIDA—George Miller of Gainesville, Fla., University of Florida.

GEORGIA—George S. Craft of Atlanta, Ga., Emory University.

IDAHO—George L. Huber of Moscow, Idaho, University of Idaho.

IOWA—Charles G. Siekin of Iowa City, University of Iowa.

KANSAS—Emory K. Lindquist of Lindborg, Kan., Bethany College.

LOUISIANA—William Whipple Jr., United States Military Academy.

MICHIGAN—J. M. Allian Seager of Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan.

MINNESOTA—Leland A. Watson of Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI—Calvin S. Brown Jr. of Madison, Wis., University of Mississippi.

MISSOURI—Robert S. Smith of East St. Louis, Ill., Washington University.

MONTANA—D. Covell Skeels of Missoula, Mont., University of Montana.

NEBRASKA—Irvin R. Schimelpfennig of United States Military Academy.

NEW YORK—Francis R. Dubois of U. S. Naval Academy, Frenchtown, Calif., United States Naval Academy.

NEW MEXICO—George C. Kent of State College, N. M., New Mexico A. and M. College.

NO. DAKOTA—Grad C. Frank of Durham, N. C., Duke University.

NORTH DAKOTA—Kenneth Kurtz of New Haven, Conn., Jamestown College.

OKLAHOMA—E. V. Marer of the U. S. Naval Academy.

OREGON—Maurie Goldschmidt of Portland, Ore., Reed College.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James A. Spruill Jr. of Columbia, S. C., University of South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Frank M. Adamson of the Texas, United States Naval Academy.

TEXAS—Robert Eikel of Austin, Texas, University of Texas.

UTAH—James L. Gibson Jr. of Salt Lake City, Utah, University of Utah.

WASHINGTON—Earl H. Pritchard of Pullman, Wash., Washington State College.

WEST VIRGINIA—John D. Phillips of Morgantown, W. Va., West Virginia University.

WISCONSIN—George H. Deiter of the U. S. Naval Academy.

WYOMING—John Paul Scott of Laramie, Wyo., University of Wyoming.

LABOR IN VICTORIA EXPECTS MAJORITY

MELBOURNE, Vic. (P)—The final results in the Victoria state election held recently were announced as follows:

NATIONALIST: 32; LABOR: 20; LIBERAL: 10; UNION: 1; INDEPENDENT: 1.

Democrat: 1; Communist: 1.

LIBERAL: 1; UNION: 1; INDEPENDENT: 1.

DEMOCRATIC: 1; UNION: 1; INDEPENDENT: 1.

IND: 1; UNION: 1; INDEPENDENT: 1.

## GOVERNORS URGE MORE ATTENTION TO CHILD'S NEEDS

ecutives of 26 States  
ress Importance of Chil-  
dren's Welfare Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Governors of 26  
es have joined in a plea for the  
ervation of the children of  
rica, according to a statement  
ed by the National Child Labor  
mittee preceding its twenty-fifth  
versary to be observed at a two-  
conference in New York Dec-  
nd 17.

he consensus of the Governors  
that "the progress of America is  
ured by the attitude of the  
le toward the welfare of chil-  
dren." The majority of them declared  
the child labor problem is not  
solved. First among the needs  
d was "more extensive education  
adapted to modern life."

her problems included elimination  
of "blind alley" jobs for young  
le between 14 and 16 years of  
the importance of "legislation  
ecting children still legally em-  
ed," the "drawing of a line be-  
tween healthful and harmful labor,"  
the importance of "adequate en-  
ement of laws already enacted,"  
arvey Parnell, Governor of  
ansas, asserted in a letter to the  
mittee that "at this particular  
there is no question greater in  
rancise than that of child labor."

anklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of  
York, advocated definite steps  
ide young people away from in-  
rual openings that might prove  
leading nowhere.

uch use of youth is vain and  
foolish," Governor Roosevelt de-  
d. "But we also know that our  
educational provisions do not  
the needs of all children up to  
ewer, more vital, more significant  
types of preparation for satis-  
factory living must be evolved in our  
system so that if we prohibit  
employment of children up to 16  
may at the same time provide  
ful experiences to fill these years  
turn out more valuable citizens  
he state and to industry when  
do enter on their productive  
s."

ank G. Allen, Governor of Mas-  
sachusetts, said that more  
tant than the enactment of  
the thoroughness of their  
rement."

her Governors who joined with  
National Child Labor Committee  
ing child conservation were  
Gates of Alabama, C. C. Young  
lifornia, Doyle E. Carlton of  
ida, H. C. Baldwin of Idaho,  
s L. Emmerson of Illinois, Harry

G. Leslie of Indiana, John Hammill  
of Iowa, Clyde M. Reed of Kansas,  
William T. Gardiner of Maine, Albert  
C. Ritchie of Maryland, Fred W.  
Green of Michigan, Theodore G.  
Bilbo of Mississippi, Arthur J.  
Weaver of Nebraska, F. B. Balzar of  
Nevada, Charles W. Tobey of New  
Hampshire, Morgan F. Larson of New  
Jersey, R. C. Dillon of New Mexico,  
L. Patterson of Oregon, John S.  
Fisher of Pennsylvania, Norman S.  
Case of Rhode Island, George H.  
Dent of Utah, Walter J. Kohler of  
Wisconsin, and Frank C. Emerson  
of Wyoming.

## Rockefeller Goes On With Building Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller  
Jr., will proceed without delay with  
the commercial development of his  
"ideal city unit" in Fifth Avenue at  
Forty-ninth Street, despite the  
decision by the Metropolitan Opera  
Real Estate Company against building  
its new opera house on the site,  
it has just been announced here.

For the construction of sky-  
scrapers and super-skyscrapers on  
property covering nearly three  
blocks, which Mr. Rockefeller leased  
from Columbia University last  
January for 78 years for \$261,000,000  
will be revised and completed within  
a few days, according to John R.  
Todd of Todd, Robertson & Todd,  
engineers in charge of the model  
development.

Mr. Todd declared that although  
the withdrawal of the opera house  
from the architectural layout as  
conceived by Benjamin Wistar  
Morris and accepted by Mr. Rocke-  
feller and the opera house directors,  
will demand considerable revision,  
the plans will be none the less pre-  
tentious.

The buildings in the unit will  
range from 20 to 50 stories high. Mr.  
Todd said, and most of the plots will  
be leased to individual business in-  
terests. Instead of using part of the  
central block for a plaza on which  
the opera house was to face, a north  
and south avenue may be run  
through the three blocks, he said,  
to increase shop frontage and help  
in the development of the unit as a  
shopping center.

The inability of the Metropolitan  
Opera & Real Estate Company to  
reach an agreement with Mr. Rocke-  
feller leaves the opera without a  
prospective location for its new  
home. It is reported in informed  
real estate quarters that a new site  
will be sought.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN GETS PLACE  
WASHINGTON (AP)—A place on  
the House Foreign Affairs Committee  
was set aside for Representative  
Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Florida, by  
House adoption of a resolution to in-  
crease the membership from 21 to 22  
for this Congress.

## NEW YORK

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for Free Examination

**GRUEN WATCH**  
PAY ONLY **\$35.00** IF YOU WISH  
TO RETAIN IT

An exquisitely designed Ladies Watch of white gold, as smart as your latest Paris gown. Be-  
cause you know it is dependable. Moreover, we guarantee it for one year. During that time we give  
free repair service should it be required. Send no  
extra postage. Watch will be delivered by Express—if you wish to keep it after examination.

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Watches from \$22.50 to \$150. Catalogue on request.

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Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry  
Established 1892

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Broadway at 84th St., New York  
Please send Gruen Watch for free exam-  
ination. I will pay expressman \$35.00 if I desire  
to retain it.

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City.....  
State.....



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supply the oil and  
guarantee the heat.

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pany has an unusual service for  
homeowners. It is based on 15 years'  
success.

If you have any make of oil burner  
now, we offer you the same highest  
quality fuel oil that we use in our own  
Petro and Nokol Oil Burners.

If you are burning coal, we offer you  
all the comfort and luxury of oil heat  
and guarantee it. You may have a Petro  
or a Nokol Oil Burner installed, with  
the oil supplied in our own fleet of  
trucks. Thus we divide our responsi-  
bility with no one.

Supplying both the oil burner and  
the fuel in our own trucks places your  
heating problem entirely in our hands.  
The success of this unusual type of oil  
heating service has resulted in world  
leadership. Today the Petroleum Heat



& Power Company is the largest oil burner  
manufactury and one of the leading distribu-  
tors of fuel oil for heating purposes.

Phone or write today to the nearest branch  
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Boston Harbor Oil Co.  
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Fess System Co. of Cal.

## Shopping Bag—Salem Style



The Bundle Handkerchief Has Been Used by Women of Salem, Mass., as a Means of Carrying Small Parcels Ever Since the Days When Clipper Ships Would Put Into Harbor From Long Voyages to India, Zanzibar, and Java Head. If You See a Bundle Handkerchief You May Be Pretty Sure You Are in Salem.

## When Salem Goes a-Marketing, 'Bundle Handkerchiefs' Go, Too

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Salem, Mass.

IN SALEM many of the age-old customs that date their origin  
back to the days of foreign trade in clipper ships may still be observed.  
There is pride in maintaining them,  
based on a fondness for old institutions  
that cherishes customs as it  
cherishes old furniture and "china  
that's ancient and blue."

Today in Salem you are very likely  
to see a woman, or possibly more  
than one, who carries a peculiar  
handbag. On second glance, you see  
that it is not really a handbag, but  
a bundle done up in cloth. That dear  
friend is no ordinary bundle and no  
ordinary cloth, but a genuine old-  
fashioned "bundle handkerchief."

The bundle handkerchief is a Salem  
institution, a dab of the color that  
enlivens Salem history, and an article  
that many of the older residents  
would find it hard to get along without.  
It is in fact a square, most often  
of gingham, in these days of practical  
things, but to the very useful  
duty of holding the smaller packages  
of a trip downtown or some little  
gifts for the friend on whom one  
would call. Quick and easy to handle,  
safe and sure, compact and neat, the  
bundle handkerchief is a valued adjunct  
of the busy person who cannot  
endure the unsightly paper bag or the  
more expensive but awkward bags  
that are sold for the purpose.

Of Linen or India Silk  
The good housekeeper of the old  
days always had a store of bundle  
handkerchiefs, neatly laundered and  
stowed away. Some were made of  
finest linen tastefully embroidered.  
Madras or India silk, their material  
fitting the use to which they were  
put. The most serviceable were, as  
today, of best and strongest gingham.

Their uses were as varied as the  
material of which they were made.  
The pot of beans which had been  
kept in the bakery oven over night  
for more thorough cooking was  
brought home on Sunday morning  
tied up in a bundle handkerchief.  
Books were taken to and from the  
library, the loaf of bread or cake

brought from the bakery, groceries  
from the corner store—all in the  
bundle handkerchief. A hundred-and-



The Modern Bundle Handkerchief Is  
Usually a Square of Gingham.

one uses appeared where there was  
always the bundle handkerchief  
ready to serve them.

The baby who had just arrived at  
a Salem home was suspended in a  
bundle handkerchief from a pair of  
steel-yards and his weight recorded.  
The new dress came from the dress-  
maker carefully done up in a bundle  
handkerchief and the Salem belle  
who went for a long trip to visit her  
cousin 'way off in Boston had in her

trunk various piles of dainty hand-  
worked lingerie wrapped in fine lawn  
or linen handkerchiefs sweet with the  
scent of orris, lavender or rose. The  
best afternoon caps were put away in  
the "cap basket" and all tied up  
against a possible fleck of dust in a  
bundle handkerchief of finest India  
silk.

### When They Sailed From India

The origin of the bundle hand-  
kerchief is dim in the mist that envelops  
Salem's early days of foreign trade,  
when men went down to the sea in  
ships and off to Ceylon, Madagascar,  
Siam and other distant points to load  
with tea and coffee, spices and all  
that the foreign lands had to offer.  
When they sailed to East India, it is  
said, they always returned with  
bundle handkerchiefs for the good  
wives at home. So it was to the sons  
of old Salem, the ship masters, to  
whom poor old housewives owe  
this idea. Hard to say exactly to what  
use the natives from whom they came  
put the bundle handkerchiefs, but it  
is likely that the idea of their use  
went with the articles. The bundle  
carried on the head done up in a  
handkerchief is a practical idea, and  
doubtless the good dames of Zanzibar  
suggested it to the voyagers from  
Salem.

Many women can imagine no more  
graceful, no prettier way with its  
obvious usefulness to carry small  
bundles than the bundle handker-  
chief. Remnants of gingham and  
calico are put to this use and care-  
fully hemmed by the small daughters  
of the house who have lately learned  
to sew. The stores, especially if they  
cater to those who know old Salem  
carry them, and they make delightful  
gifts for those who have visited in or  
near the old town.

The bundle handkerchief is Salem's  
own, apparently unknown in other  
American cities, and Salem women  
who love to preserve every reminder  
of the historic days of the town's romantic  
youth are rightfully proud of it.  
Also the fact that it has come down  
the centuries still holding many  
who would not part with it testifies  
to its practical value.

### DECREE IN ARGENTINE AIMED TO EASE MONEY

Buenos Aires (By U. P.)—A decree  
authorizing the National Reserve  
Bank to begin rediscount operations  
in order to increase circulation  
and bring about an easier money  
situation has been issued by Presi-  
dent Hipolito Irigoyen.

The move is seen as the result of  
recent heavy exportation of gold to  
the United States and Europe by  
Argentine bankers.

The decree authorizes a maximum  
of 200,000,000 paper pesos (\$84,000,-  
000) for rediscount. The action was taken  
under the war-time emergency  
law which enabled Argentina to expand  
its currency. Heavy gold exports  
during the last year have re-  
sulted from the drop in the price of wheat  
and decrease in other exports.

### VANCOUVER TREE PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A boulevard  
tree planting program calling for the  
planting of 17 miles of trees in Van-  
couver is the ambitious aim of the  
Vancouver Parks Board recently  
submitted to the City Council. The  
estimated cost of planting the 17  
miles of trees is only \$12,000.

You will enjoy  
the delicate  
smoothness  
that Domino  
Powdered Sug-  
ars add to cere-  
als and fruit.  
Always full-  
weight.  
"Sweeten it with Domino"  
American Sugar Refining  
Company

## LABOR DRAFTS PENSION BILL FOR NEW YORK

Provides State Payment of  
\$35 a Month for Elderly  
Men and Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Adoption of a  
compulsory pension, providing for  
not less than \$35 monthly for men  
65 years of age and women 60 years  
old, will be one of the chief items  
of the legislative program to be  
submitted to the 1930 Legislature and  
to Governor Roosevelt by the New  
York State Federation of Labor and  
the four railroad brotherhoods, it has  
just been decided at a meeting of the  
executive committee of the federa-  
tion in Labor Temple here.

Provisions of the proposed pensions  
granted by labor organizations and  
other minor incomes are to be in-  
cluded in the recommendations. The  
labor program differs from that recom-  
mended by the State Charities  
Association, which would limit old-  
age allowances at a \$50 maximum  
starting at 70 years, excluding in-  
mates of institutions and persons with  
children or grandchildren able to  
support them, or those with incomes  
over a certain amount. Both pro-  
posals have been placed before the  
special joint legislative committee  
studying the old age security ques-  
tion.

### Adequate Pension Plan Urged by Organizations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An adequate scheme  
of pensions was urged by spokesmen  
for religious and charitable orga-  
nizations at a meeting of the New  
York State commission on old age  
security just held at the Bar Asso-  
ciation here.

At a dinner (time Nelson B. Hadley,  
chief examiner of the New York  
State insurance department, voiced a  
warning that some private corpora-  
tions were undertaking too great a  
financial burden through their own  
pension plans and declared they were  
"piling up a great amount of liability  
for their employees who have not  
yet reached pension age."

The move is seen as the result of  
recent heavy exportation of gold to  
the United States and Europe by  
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Argentine bankers.

Many travelers to points West of  
New Orleans now go in comfort and  
save approximately one-half of their  
sleeping car fare by choosing the  
thru Washington-Sunset Route.  
Tourist sleeping car leaving Wash-  
ington, D. C., daily for California  
without change. Low winter rail  
fares now in effect via New Orleans,  
Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. Write for illustrated book-  
let "B" fares and other details.

G. V. McArt, Passenger Agent,  
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McPherson Square, 15th & K Sts.,  
N. W., Washington, D. C.

DAILY THEREAFTER  
AT 11 A.M.

CONCERTS • EXHIBITS • FEATURES

## WOMEN PRAISED FOR ATTITUDE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Cuban Ambassador Says New Era of Feminism Reveals Wisdom and Worth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Orestes Ferrara, ambassador from Cuba, speaking at an international dinner of the National Woman's Party held in connection with its convention here, predicted that woman will reveal all her worth, all her wisdom in the international stage upon which feminism has entered.

"To those of us who followed sympathetically the audacious movement of rebellious feminism in the early years, it is gratifying" he said, "to note the ascendancy, the vigorous development the movement has had in these later years. We are gratified," he added, "that it has lost its early form, a form that would be anachronistic today and that it has penetrated into the high assemblies of jurists and diplomats."

Mr. Ferrara urged that feminists organizations, in uniting women across frontiers, "be very careful to eschew the abstractions that were useful in a past of struggle" and concentrate all the "force of their fine intelligence in achieving practical and real results." The Ambassador was introduced by Mrs. Hayes Irwin, noted author and a member of the national council of the Woman's Party, as "a real man feminist."

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, newly elected chairman of the council, declared it was a happy moment to be made chairman with President Hoover committed to equality of opportunity and Vice-President Curtis whole-heartedly behind the feminist movement. New members of the council elected by the convention are Miss Marguerite Smith, secretary, and Miss Alma Lutz, both of Boston.

At its closing business session the convention endorsed the treaty proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women, providing that "the contracting parties agreed that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality."

The party voted to affiliate with the Open Door International, the object of which is to secure for women in every country the same industrial freedom enjoyed by men.

Official endorsement was also given to the Equal Rights Treaty, presented by a committee of the party at the sixth Pan-American Conference, which when ratified will give equal rights to men and women in the contracting state.

Dr. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace called the attention of guests to the "Declaration of the Rights of Man," recently adopted by the Institut de Droit International, which holds that the equal political and economic rights of those subject to their jurisdiction without discrimination because of nationality, sex or religion.

Other speakers included Drew Pearson, Washington newspaper correspondent; Doris Stevens, chairman of the party's committee on international action; Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Miss Fannie Bunand Seavastor of Paris, and Miss Gail Laughlin, Maine legislator.

The international solidarity of women in the equal rights movement was evidenced at a colorful memorial service in honor of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, famous English suffragist.

As the closing feature a delegation of women led by Mrs. William Kent of California, Miss Gail Laughlin of Maine and Miss Emma Wold of Oregon, went to President Hoover to ask that he give his support to "an equality of nationality" ruling for men and women to be voted upon by the conference on codification of international law to be held in March at The Hague.

## SEVEN PROHIBITION FACTS EMPHASIZED TO 'FANATIC' WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

drink evil. Some are trying one method and some another. Some, like England, are restricting more and more the hours and reducing the number of places in which liquor may be sold. Others are placing

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FLORISTS and  
LANDSCAPE  
CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Gift Gloves That Are Fashionable Gloves 3.50 pr.

At this price you may choose French kid gloves in smart cuff styles in embroidered and stitched effects and in the best Winter colors as well as black and white.

Imported kangaroo glace gloves at the same price are in pull-on, strap wrist and tailored cuff styles—in smart tans, brown shades, mode, black and white—many with contrasting stitching.

The PALAIS ROYAL  
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Unrest in Haiti Laid to Masses' Failure to Recognize Kindness

(Continued from Page 1)

culture and the like, it is necessary to do work with your hands. The semi-elite also are disinclined to work, and in order to obtain the attendance of students already able to read and write, we hit upon the plan of paying them to attend the school.

"First courses, or bonuses reached \$25 monthly per student, the money being allocated according to the scholarship of the student and the size of the fund. Then part of the fund was allocated to assist impudent students who could work after class hours on the 200-acre farm of the service technique which is an experimental station of the school.

"Objection of the nonworking students to diminished bonuses predicated the first trouble which spread among the following members of Agricultural School students, particularly the minor school children were persuaded to parade in sympathy. We did not wish to break up a parade of small children, although grown-ups along the streets joined in. This emboldened the agitators who further excited the populace until a demonstration occurred Wednesday noon in which American officers were stoned and jeered by an adult mob, which precipitated martial law.

"Although we saw the situation developing we refrained from drastic action until the last possible moment. Haitian people do not hate Americans. They hate conditions, and the class that we were trying to help, never having been helped before, mistrust and misunderstand us. However, we are making progress."

The Damien School, starting point of the trouble, is closed, but practically all the children's schools in villages and towns were open at the time of the Aux Cayes clash.

### Hoover Rouses Critics by Plea to Act in Haiti

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's special message to Congress asking for the immediate appropriation of \$50,000 for the dispatch of a special commission to Haiti to survey conditions there, precipitated anew the long-standing controversy in both chambers over the Government's policy.

While Administration leaders in the two houses introduced the necessary legislation and initiated steps

looking to prompt action on the President's request, the opposition, coming from Democratic and Progressive ranks, became vocal.

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader,

WASHINGTON (P)—Secretary Wilbur has suggested to the War Department that active steps be taken for an army expedition to rescue Lieut. Ben Eielson and his mechanic, Earl

What does the President want another commission for?" asked Mr. Garner. "He has the marines down there, hasn't he? They ought to be able to tell him what the conditions are if he wants any legislation on the matter. As far as legislation is concerned, the only law we should have is one giving that Little Island its liberty. Let them alone and they will work out their own salvation."

On the Senate side, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indicated that before he approved the sending of a

### WILBUR ASKS ARMY TO HUNT EIELSON

TO PLEA IN HAITI

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## MEXICAN MOVE MADE AGAINST BULLFIGHTING

Deputy Requests President  
to Take Leadership in  
National Reform

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MEXICO CITY—A step toward suppression of bullfighting in Mexico has been taken here in a more concrete manner than previous attempts to abolish the national "sport" of the country have been. Many already see the handwriting on the wall for bullfighting in Mexico, forecasting eventual displace- ment by baseball, football and other forms of athletic entertainment now firmly rooted in the country.

The latest move toward a ban on bullfighting in the face of widespread opposition is made by Deputy Fernando Sotelo Regil of Campeche, who believes that a law should be passed prohibiting the timeworn Sunday afternoon spectacles in the largest bull arena in the world.

In his argument against bullfighting, Sotelo Regil declares that "it is a spectacle highly inconsistent with civilized nations." He continues to state that it is his intention to bring the measure before the Chamber of Deputies so that "some legal means

be found which will do away with a performance in which the principal factor is the public sacrifice of animals." The measure is dual in that it calls for the abolishment of both bullfights and cockfights.

Señor Regil argues that "only in three, perhaps four countries of the world" bullfighting is allowed. Señor Regil in taking the question up with President Portes Gil addressed to him a communication in which he said:

"I request of you most respectfully that in line with the same moralizing objective you are employing in combating the use of alcohol, you undertake, before your administration comes to an end, an energetic campaign for the abolishment of bullfights, cockfights, and other spectacles at which it is pretended to amuse the people with the torture of animals, which is prohibited in almost every country in the world, being allowed in two or three nations."

The deputy refers to the fact that the Revolutionary Government at its beginning (meaning after the downfall of Porfirio Diaz in 1910) prohibited bullfighting for a time and that it was again permitted "when certain politicians of influence in past administrations converted themselves into bullfight promoters."

He regrets that the new penal code does not include a prohibition of these "barbarous festas." It is Señor Regil's belief that the President can ameliorate the situation "even if only in indirect way" by preventing entrance into the country of bullfights, prohibiting the horseplay at the fights, and other features connected with the spectacle.

## FARMER READY TO GLEAN CROP OF HIS VICTORY

Over Hill With Relief, Says  
Bureau Head, Opening  
Eleventh Convention

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—The farmer is "over the hill" with farm relief. A new period has opened for agriculture, and extension work for the United States Department of Agriculture, told the convention. He said the Federal Farm Board recognized that the extension service was the largest educational agency making contact with the farmers. He reported that the service was doing more to help the farmers adjust the kind and volume of their farm enterprises to take full advantage of economic conditions and thus to increase their income.

**Farm Organization Grows**  
Mr. Warburton said that this year's enrollment of farm boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs was expected to exceed 700,000. Of the 5280 persons engaged in extension work in the United States, he reported that 2663 engaged in county agricultural agent work, 1329 in home demonstration work, 366 in work with 4-H Clubs, and 300 in Negro extension work.

Women have a larger representation on the program of this farm bureau convention than at any previous one. Thirteen are included in the several symposiums scheduled. This year also marks the first time when separate sessions for women have been entirely dispensed with. Women are finally coming to take a responsible place in farm organization work, as Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of home and community work for the federation, comments on the program. Five state farm bureau federations have women secretaries, several vice-presidents and one has a woman president. Mrs. Sewell is herself vice-president of the Indiana Farm Bureau.

The National Federation has closed an excellent year, its executive secretary, M. S. Winder, reported. Since 1925 it has wiped out a deficit of \$54,000 and has today a balance of \$74,000. It shows a membership in 37 states qualifying them to send delegates to the national convention and some organization in half a dozen more.

The Farm Bureau has reached a good period in its existence. The pioneering work is rapidly concluding. We are ready now to set the task of actually building a successful, prosperous agriculture."

Mr. Thompson called for support of the new Federal Farm Board and the program of co-operative marketing. It is developing. He predicted that the co-operative marketing organizations being established with its aid would pay a reward to agriculture "infinitely greater" than was possible under previous conditions.

"It is now the duty of the farmers of America," he declared, "to lend their influence and co-operation in order to secure the maximum benefit that can be obtained under the new law. It must be our task to bring farm people to a proper loyalty to the co-operative system."

The idea of leaving the country grew slowly; many had friends in Canada who asked them to come, some even sending the passage money. The German Ambassador energetically on their behalf, with the result that about 8000 have left Russia, and it is hoped that those who were refused permission will follow.

**GERMANS SEEK CHILEAN MINES**  
VALPARAISO, Chile (By U. P.)—A German syndicate is sending mining experts to study conditions in Chile with the object of establishing a mining enterprise, the local German Chamber of Commerce informed the Central Chamber of Commerce. The new enterprise is interested in silver and copper mining.

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If the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act prove to be inadequate, Mr. Thompson pointed out that the Farm Bureau could then proceed toward securing amendment. He observed that there had already been discussion of amendments designed to improve the procedure for handling supplies of farm products.

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A national conference of the co-operative purchasing departments of state farm bureaus was held here prior to the convening of the federation. There are 28 states with such departments which have a buying volume of \$300,000,000 a year, it is

estimated. Their purchases are mostly of fertilizer, feed, seeds, petroleum products, binder twine and insecticides.

In his presidential address, Mr. Thompson asked that "agricultural products be raised to that same height of tariff protection which has made industry prosperous," and proposed that this be done by Congress at its present session. Such action, he said, would have an immediate and permanent effect on agricultural prosperity.

A new tendency of agricultural extension work has been to focus attention more directly on farm incomes, C. W. Warburton, director of extension work for the United States Department of Agriculture, told the convention. He said the Federal Farm Board recognized that the extension service was the largest educational agency making contact with the farmers. He reported that the service was doing more to help the farmers adjust the kind and volume of their farm enterprises to take full advantage of economic conditions and thus to increase their income.

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A national one-act play writing

## TOURIST STILL FINDS GLAMOUR OF EAST AT SFAX

Balmy Breezes Waft Over Palms of Oases Near Tunisian Seaport

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SFAX, Tunisia—Who has not heard of Tunis dates and Kalroum rugs and Djebel pottery? The home of these famous products is the land of ancient Carthage, once the commercial rival of imperial Rome, and now under French tutelage. The winter tourist, off the beaten track, will find here millions of stately palms waving in the gentle breeze and bearing aloft their bunches of luscious golden fruit. Industrious primitive people here are weaving beautiful carpets as their ancestors wove them centuries ago; they work often in tiny patios in bright sunshine, while the potters carry on their trade in all kinds of nooks and crannies, holes in the wall, off the narrow streets.

Tunisia, despite her annual exports valued at more than \$50,000,000 francs, is just beginning to learn the lesson of progress. She is beginning to shake off her old lethargy and to set herself through modern eyes. The economic transformation will doubtless be slow in this country of mixed races—Arabs, Berbers, Jews and Europeans—where historic ruins on every side tell the sad story of lands laid waste by fire and sword in the conflicts of long ago.

Tunisian wheat farmers and olive growers have only in recent years abandoned the crooked-stick plow for the gasoline tractor and so many of the old sights and customs remain that it provides an excellent holiday ground for the ordinary traveler as well as the artist, archaeologist and historian.

### Splendid and Gay

Tunis is a seaport of some 30,000 inhabitants, about 270 kilometers from Tunis, with a good deep-water harbor, sheltered from violent winds by the Islands of Kerkennah, some 20 miles away. The climate, tempered by the proximity of the Mediterranean, is mild and salubrious in winter. Socially, it is one of the gayest towns in the French colony. Built on the site of ancient Tapurtha, the ramparts surrounding the city of Sfax date from the year 1020 of the Muhammadan hizra, and completely separate the native town from the European quarter.

The "souks" or native bazaars are not so extensive as those in Tunis, but they are interesting and filled with curious things known only to the East. The Rue des Pergoles and the Arab town with its mosques and picturesque streets and fine gardens in the sunsets are enjoyed by many visitors. One also may see the olive oil pressing plants where patient camels, blindfolded, plod hour after hour, around a primitive mill.

Near by are the refreshing pools, the "fesquias" and "naceurias," where man and beast may come to drink. The Roman ruins of Thysdrus are close by the sea, and a few hours' journey by rail is El Djem the colosseum built by the Emperor Gordian in 250 A. D., and which seated 60,000 spectators of the gladiatorial combats. El Djem, once a thriving Roman city, now a ruin whose vastness is emphasized by its desolate wastes of sands, is peopled by a few hundred Arabs.

### In the Date Country

Some miles west of Sfax is "the Djerdid land," or date country, with its famous oases of Tozeur, Nefta, El Ouidane and El Hammam, so many landmarks leading to the great Sahara. The train on leaving the rich phosphate mines of Metlaoui, with their fawn cliffs and sunburnt mountains, crosses the Bled Tarfaou studded here and there with bunches of esparto grass. When the plain is reached the scene changes from one of rugged hills, bare of vegetation, to green and fertile valleys where, in perfect line and space, as far as eye can see, are the olive trees bearing small but highly esteemed fruit, with an annual oil production of some 32,000 tons.

Tozeur, "Queen of the Desert," is protected by its huge palm forest. Its minaret gleams white in the sunlight. It boasts an excellent hotel with a genial French boniface who with his wife takes good care of the frequented by camel caravans, slowly frequenting by camel caravans slowly wending their way to points still further west or north. At nightfall they congregate in the center of the town for refreshment and sleep, and start out at sunrise in the morning. One Englishman at the little inn at Nefta has been visiting the oasis every winter for 17 years, never tiring of its desert quietness, its date palm lanes, swift-running brook and Oriental surroundings.

### Stroll in Oasis

A walk in the oasis is a pleasure indeed, and for those who prefer to ride, a donkey or camel is easily procurable. The towns of the Djerdid resemble one another with their streets and mud houses making place, in parts, for brick facades trimmed with

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School provides a sound education on a wide and firm basis of interest, and a high standard of work.

For prospectus apply to the Headmistress.

## Winter Padding in Mid-Dessert Near Sfax



Favorite Resort of the Tourist is the Well-Watered Nefta Oasis in Tunisia's "Djerid Land."

## AUSTRALIANS FORESEE RISE IN WOOL PRICE

Present Rates Return Low Interest on Capital, Is Claimed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Wool growers of Australia have been seriously considering for several years, but during 1928 and 1929 more concentrated than previously, the value of wool.

During recent months some of the leading authorities have checked the vein of pessimism, and expressed confidence that prices would not further recede. They sense, they say, the turn of the tide. There cannot be further decline, they opine, because, if there were, many pastoralists would have to go out of business, and the industry would be largely left, to families conducting farms on which all work.

The world needs wool, and much of it. If Australian growers of the first class cannot continue because the return on capital invested is low, the wool users must pay more. It is not doubted that this condition will be met in the manner indicated; the argument being that other parts of the world cannot produce a sufficiency, and that Australia must always be looked to for a very large portion of the supply.

Sir Norman Kater, a wool grower, interviewed not long since, made it clear that there could be no sinking below present level if the industry is to be continued in the same volume as heretofore. He said that the Queensland Advisory Board, reporting after exhaustive inquiry, in August, 1927—two years ago, and therefore before the important slump—declared that if prices fell it would be serious. Prices have fallen and hope has not faded.

Sir Norman, who is a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, said that the average return to woolgrowers all over Australia would be about 8 per cent. The Queensland report made a similar statement, but declared that the 8 per cent did not touch the years of severe loss from drought, nor take into account the interest on bank overdrafts necessitated by such thin seasons. Further inquiry, however, elicited the information that the 8 per cent could be applied to the whole industry.

The Sydney sales at time of writing this have shown a slightly better tendency. This is partly due, it is supposed, to smaller quantities of wool being offered at one sale. The following rallying report by one of

the leading Australian wool selling firms (Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co. of Sydney) may stimulate wool-growers to a healthier view:

"Prices 1913 and 1928—Compared with the figures ruling in October, 1913, recent wool prices show little change. The clip grown in that year was certainly produced under good seasonal conditions, being in attractive order. This season's wool is, to a great extent, drought-affected, and consequently, of doubtful manufacturing value.

"Prices for low values have been produced in abundance everywhere. Their constant repetition locally and abroad is a market weakener, and not a stimulant. The trade wants a tone, and the quicker all concerned endeavor to bring confidence to the for the better for growers and millmen. To assume that the use of wool is fading out is almost akin to the statement that food is not wanted. Certainly no foodstuffs, nor is cotton, the other great textile fiber, as close to value to pre-war levels as wool."

Austria and America Exchange Students

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

VIENNA—As the result of cooperation between the Institute of International Education in New York and the Austro-American branch in Vienna, an exchange of Austrian and American students for the academic year, 1929-1930, has been put in operation.

Fifteen Austrian students were invited to study at certain American universities, and seven American students at the University of Vienna, with free tuition, board and residence in each case. The American students have come from several institutions including Johns Hopkins University, University of Pennsylvania, and State Teachers College of New Jersey.

The Austro-American Institute of Education intends not only to increase the number of exchange students, but also to extend the facilities into wider fields of learning.

**SCOTTISH ISLANDERS ASK AID FOR WINTER**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

GLASGOW—Inhabitants of the islands of Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra, have appealed to the Secretary of State of Scotland, for assistance during the winter.

The appeal was necessitated by the failure of the harvest and of the kelp and fishing industries. The extreme urgency of the position is stressed, and hope is expressed that the Secretary will use his influence to obtain the maximum grants to relieve the distress.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## On the Clam Beach

UNDER the clear, warm August sky Cape Cod was resplendent, basking in the charm of a perfect sea day. The heavens were a deep blue, the air still as evening, and the earth brilliant after a night shower. The scrub oak and buckberry patches along the dirt road sparked their leaves and the locust groves that overhung the road, as I went down to the level of the marshes, were sweet with perfume. The lavender asters and the goldenrod were pioneers of the crystal air that would soon usher the Cape into the golden moods of fall. Today I went alone, with my pall and rake. Through the summer I had made many pilgrimages to the sand flats of Cornhill Point and the mud marshes off South Truro, with the city folks who had now migrated back to the conformity of a complex civilization. My hours of rustic revelry were numbered now, and this was to be my last excursion to the wildly romantic shores off Brook Bound Island.

Once in geological evolution the fingers of the sea cut this rugged section of the Cape from the main arm of land, making it a sea island. The innumerable round hills with their pockets are proof of the past supremacy of the great waters. Today these curious hills are wind-beaten and treeless, covered over with the clinging green of cranberry, ground pine and poverty grass. A mile over this country takes one through a score of these bowl-like hollows and sends one panting up and sliding down the steep stiff-capped sand walls. Tourists seldom swing off toward Brook Bound Island, to see this typical sea-floor country. Heavy sand roads and an absence of petrol stations and shore developments have kept this rugged sector from exploitation.

Looking down from the cliffs onto the bay I felt the intoxication of freedom which comes when one escapes the highways and hotels. There was no human habitation visible this side of Provincetown, which lay far off on the edge of the bay like a fishing hamlet. A cluster of sailing ships lay toward the center of the horizon, the rest of the bay and the shore line were free from the summer crowds. I was still early for the ebb of the tide, but this gave excuse to ramble down the marshy inlet to the bushy blueberry trees, to gather another winter collection of bayberry branches, and to gather a few cat tails for the hearth. The blue morning sea called to tramp its sandy shore, to revel in its vistas. So, with Rupert Brooke, I said,

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

I must turn again  
Where, down beyond the low un-  
trodden strand,  
There curves and glimmers outward  
to the unknown.  
The old unquiet ocean. All the  
shade  
Is rife with magic and movement. I  
stray alone.  
Here on the edge of silence. . . .

After an hour up among the reeds of the inlet and along the base of the brown cliffs the tide had crept out and the rocky flats came to view, and the new floors of gleaming gold along the border-edge of the two worlds of water and land. Having tugged on my hip boots I caught up pall and rake and trudged out to begin my hunt, an elemental sport which would be delighted in by any man. De Quincey spoke of the two classes of literature, the literature of knowledge and the literature of power. Many sportsmen plunge into the former and remain caught in its morass of technicalities as they struggle with the elements of golf or sailing; but the clammer has no concern with the elaboration of ship terms, and department store outfits. Give him bucket and hoe, and clad in khaki trousers, with open shirt, he will trudge out bareheaded in his great boots and knee by the edge of the sea in solitude. After the knowledge of finding and unearthing the clams is his, he steps out into the experiences of power. He becomes a companion of the romantic sea line, learning to measure time by its sweeping tides, feeling kinship with its sleeping silver, its noonday glimmer and its storm-swept waters.

There is little technique to clamming, just enough to puzzle the landlubber and open the eyes of the untrained to nature's underground wonders. I recall vividly when I first went clamming in Buzzards Bay. I carried the pail, and felt a bit mistrustful as if I were being led into some sort of hoax like a college "snipe hunt." I had raked oysters once as a boy in Mississippi and supposed we would pick these New England clams off the bottom. Then I discovered that they were to be dug like Kansas peanuts. But I was an apt pupil. The essence of Cape Cod seemed to me to be summed up in a pair of high boots and a clam bucket.

I had become an ardent clammer. It gave me the choicest sunlight, cooled with the breath of the sea, and a proud coat of tan; it exposed me to a variety of beauty, and brought food for the larder. I could not puzzle out why Whitman had left the clam-digger out of his long miscellany of honorable occupations in his laborer's song. It would have gone in nicely in that line,

"Ship-joining, dock-building, fish-curing."

There is something in it that strikes close to the heart of the business of human life, which, of course, is not time-clock action, robot atmosphere, but rather work close to the primal forces. Stevenson may have written this observation while clamming—"Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do."

When the tide has gone out leaving its ever-entrancing beach covered with seaweed, shells and bird life, I love to crouch at my digging and look out over the golden reaches. The plover, sandpiper, tern and gulls will be whirling over the harvest ground, whirling through the air, sounding out with their melody the mystery of the sea. On the treasure-covered bed of the ocean

"We feel the long pulsation, ebb and flow of endless motion. The tones of unseen mystery, the vague and vast suggestions of the briny world, the liquid-flowing syllables."

At length when the pail had been filled I came up from my crouching among tiny mounds of earth, and, with a farewell to the edge of the water, tugged my hour's digging back to the foot of the cliffs. The work was done. Again I could wander and be one with the peace of the sea, with the birds sweeping in. This was the choice moment, and I could sit undisturbed below the wind-beaten piles of sand, basking, dreaming.

There was a wonderful sea, the same great water which sang from the ocean into the thought of Ibsen so that his "Brand" and "The Lady of the Sea" carried its grandeur. Tennyson caught so much of the beauty and peace of his verse from tramps along the English shores. Melville's stirring tales, Conrad's portraits, Masefield's ships had come from the changing moods of the deep. Donn Byrne wrote of it, "It might have been the strong liquor of Ibsen so that his "Brand" and "The Lady of the Sea" carried its grandeur. Tennyson caught so much of the beauty and peace of his verse from the ocean into the thought of the heather. The scent of the heather, the purple of the heather, the softinkle of it, there is great peace in that." (And the close-cropped green hills of Cape Cod have something of the charm and mystery of the British heather.) "The soft chiming of the waves and the shoehesho of the wind. It is the grand place to rest in, our Destiny Bay."

The great encompassing water wafts peculiar charm to many sectors of the earth, to Hawaiian beaches, sunburnt Indian shores, hazy Mediterranean harbors, blue fjords of the North and the piney and rocky shores of the New World. But seldom will contentment creep over a man with more benign graces than by Brook Bound Island as he sits by his full clam pall.

M. B. E.

## "Morning Hours Have Gold in the Mouth"

EVERYONE, perhaps, has experienced the delightful impression which comes when one lifts the shade, throws open the window, and lets into the room the fresh morning sunshine. What a charm there is in the first glance of the out-of-doors! Whether one looks upon an orchard in bloom, a shimmering lake, a desert expanse or some glorious mountain range, a side of the day glints back. His first impulse is to go out and become a part of all he sees, but he quickly recalls the day's work before him. Possibly there comes to him the old German proverb: "Morgen Stundt hat Gold im Munde" (Morning hours have gold in the mouth), or some such reminder that the morning hours are the most precious hours of the day and must not be trifled

away in idle dreaming. In his picture called "The Morning Hour," Moritz von Schwind has given a very pleasant glimpse of this bright early part of the day. One can see in the reproduction here given that the young girl has just opened the casement. She is standing on tiptoe and her attitude denotes how full of gladness it is to mount. Born in Vienna in the beginning of the nineteenth century, von Schwind attended the Academy and studied under Ludwig Schnorr. Later he went to Munich where he painted twenty-nine fine works of art. One of the most eminent painters of modern times, as well as the most gifted representative of German Romanticism, von Schwind was a member of many of the continental academies; also, a little sewing cabinet by the still darkened other window—all give such an intimate glimpse of the

plain, orderly room that, though the young girl stands with her back to one, there is a feeling of personal acquaintance.

Just such open windows with some romantic view of wooded hills, or a peep into sunny corners of cozy rooms, von Schwind, the last, and the greatest of the German Romantics, delighted to paint. Born in Vienna in 1804, von Schwind attended the Academy and studied under Ludwig Schnorr. Later he went to Munich where he painted twenty-nine fine works of art. One of the most eminent painters of modern times, as well as the most gifted representative of German Romanticism, von Schwind was a member of many of the continental academies; also, a little sewing cabinet by the still darkened other window—all give such an intimate glimpse of the

mos romantic and charming of all his frescoes are the scenes from the story of St. Elizabeth, in the Wartburg, because the subject permitted him to strike the simple note of fairy music, and the graceful dance, with bright-hued birds flitting among the rose bushes.

Many of von Schwind's single paintings are in the Schack Gallery in Munich, among them, "The Morning Hour," and "The Wedding Journey," both of which are exceptionally fine works of art. One of the most eminent painters of modern times, as well as the most gifted representative of German Romanticism, von Schwind was a member of many of the continental academies; also, a little sewing cabinet by the still darkened other window—all give such an intimate glimpse of the

## True Relation of Man to God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sixth chapter of II Corin- Baker Eddy. As a microscope reveals thians contains an exhortation to refrain from idolatry; and in the course of it the apostle sets forth God's promise to those who obey, thus: "I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters." God's ideas are the perfect children of a perfect Father; and His first command to them is: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

The Bible presents the great truth that there is one God. It shows that He is the source of the real man's existence, and that man's true being is therefore the perpetual expression of God's goodness, perfection, and immortality. Because God is divine Love, He endows man with love; love is pure, Godlike; love that expresses the essential elements of divine justice. From God, man derives perfect, indestructible health, harmony, and all that tends to eternal life. God also endows man with all that contributes to uninterrupted happiness and completeness.

The effect that man is a material being having material sense, through which he disobeys God and experiences sin and disease, is idolatry. Christ Jesus refrained from this idolatry, and while passing through human experiences demonstrated spiritual man's God-given consciousness of good. "The flesh profiteth nothing," he said. With utmost compassion he touched the leper, and healed him. He awakened his followers to recognize the relation of sin to disease when he said to the impotent man whom he had previously healed, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." Later, he turned the attention of his students more fully to the true relation of the real man to God when he healed the one who had been blind from his birth. "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents," he said, "but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Did not Christ Jesus' words and works show that the true purpose of existence is to reveal, or express, the love and goodness of God?

Although Christ Jesus exemplified the true relation of man to God, humanity needed a better understanding of his method. This is presented with wonderful clarity in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. As a microscope reveals the intricate delicacy of a flower, so the true sense of spiritual unity is an honest desire to understand God and His idea. There must be willingness to seek this understanding earnestly, even "as for hidden treasures." And there must also be the earnest endeavor to put one's understanding into practice according to Christ Jesus' example. This understanding of the truth works through spiritual law; and just as light dispels darkness, it dissolves the mortal beliefs of sin and disease into nothingness. The realization that God—Life, Truth, Love—is infinite, extinguishes error and reveals true health, or harmony, and holiness.

The effectual healing power of realizing man's true relation to God is illustrated in the experiences of many who once believed themselves hopelessly incurable, but who are now conscious of health and purity. What renewed hope, comfort, assurance of healing, and awakened effort come to one who learns that all sin or disease is an erroneous mental condition which disappears before the true understanding of God and man! Perfection becomes a present reality to one who knows that the real man images the nature of his Father-Mother God. Material laws of heredity are mere theories which, through divine understanding, are proved powerless and unreal.

"Man and his Maker are correlated in divine Science, and real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God" (Science and Health, p. 276). Thus Mrs. Eddy presents the effectual healing truth. Continued obedience to the rule which she gives in the next paragraph inevitably results in a clearer understanding of man's spiritual perfection. She says: "The realization that all inharmony is unreal brings objects and thoughts into view in their true light, and presents them as beautiful and immortal. Harmony in man is as real and immortal as in music."

The fact that deluded mortals have believed that sin and disease are real and powerful does not make them so. Christ Jesus proved them to be as powerless as are stone idols. The opportunity is present for everyone to affirm and realize his true sonship with God, infinite good, and to prove the consequent unrealit of all error. He is fulfilling divine rules concerning divine facts in the measure of his understanding of them, and is proving his God-given dominion through experiencing health, purity, and harmony.

See the generous hand of night Has sprinkled the pond With star-coins...

—J. GRATON JEFFRIES, in "Carved in Frost."

## Marsh Nocturne

Smooth surfaced.  
The pond is a tambourine  
Circled by frogs.  
Listen!  
They are rolling clear bell notes,  
Opals of sound,  
Endlessly trying to fill  
Oblivion.

See! the generous hand of night  
Has sprinkled the pond  
With star-coins...

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)



## Ballytumna's "Universal Provider"

This was the proud title by which Michael O'Connor always designated himself, and strangers often supposed that he owned a village shop, at which everything from the latest Paris gowns to books, nails, matches and onions might be purchased. But nothing of the kind. According to Michael's advertisement in "The Ballytumna Courier," he "offered for a very moderate charge to supply men, women, and children with a 'feast of reason, and a flow of soul,' which would instruct and elevate all.

This was the advertisement which he sent in, but naughty Paddy O'Rourke, the "sub-editor," inserted, "and beasts," after the word "children." Michael O'Connor was at first greatly aggrieved, but when Paddy explained to him that his "old lady or an ass" had, after listening to the "feast of reason," etc., at the open door of the schoolhouse in which he provided it, been inspired with such true moral feeling, and was so much "elevated" by what she heard, that she trotted contentedly home that evening without once sitting down in the road. Michael was rather pleased with the amended advertisement and interceded for Paddy with Thady Sheridan, the head editor, who was at first inclined to dismiss Paddy for having (after long absence, he admitted) been up to his tricks again.

The "feast" provided by Michael was a varied one. He began by singing one of the Irish Melodies in a good bass voice, this was followed by an excellent performance on a jew's-harp; next came his spirited execution of an Irish jig. At this point he failed to allow anyone who wished to make a few remarks to do so. This was his usual procedure, and the "few remarks" were generally confined to some appreciative words of thanks and gratitude. One evening, however, an English friend of the Squire's happened to be present and rose to speak. "My good friend," he said to Michael, "I have enjoyed your entertainment very much, but I confess I cannot see how it could 'elevate' anyone." Michael gazed at him with an expression of sheer pity, and answered,

"Your Honour, me music was meant to illustrate the harmony that we ought all to bring into our lives." And then he began to sing, "And all the night breathes low, with weary sighs, To patter castanets of falling drops;

Until they change to louder cadences Through slippery spouts and racing gutters,

Down to the endless cobble ways That ever wind lead To still, broad river, And to teeming docks.

Wavering, shimmering, quivering, falls the rain.

And all the night breathes low, with weary sighs, To patter castanets of falling drops;

Until they change to louder cadences







## PLYMOUTH HAS A SMALL LEAD OVER BRENTFORD

Latter Team Is Only Three Points Behind in Third Division Race

### ENGLISH LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Goals	Pts
Manchester City	10	3	5	42-23	24
Sheffield Wednesday	10	3	4	40-22	23
Aston Villa	10	3	5	29-31	21
Derby County	9	4	5	25-30	20
Leeds United	9	2	7	23-24	20
West Ham United	7	5	6	36-30	19
Nottingham Forest	7	4	7	23-35	18
Leicester City	7	4	7	33-37	17
The Arsenal	7	3	7	31-24	17
Blackburn Rovers	7	3	7	31-24	17
Bury	7	3	8	33-39	17
Birmingham	6	4	8	32-31	16
Everton	6	4	8	38-38	16
Wolves Wanderers	6	4	8	38-38	16
Sheffield United	6	3	8	21-27	15
Portsmouth	5	5	8	30-33	15
Newcastle United	7	1	10	24-48	14
Southampton	5	4	9	30-38	14
Sunderland	5	4	9	25-31	14
Grimsby Town	5	4	9	28-42	14
Second Division					
Blackpool	14	0	3	53-20	25
Oldham Athletic	11	2	3	58-21	25
Wolverhampton	10	3	4	50-24	24
Chelsea	9	4	5	41-21	22
Wolverhampton W.	9	4	5	38-33	22
Cardiff City	9	3	6	39-29	21
Brentford	8	4	7	36-25	20
Portsmouth	7	4	8	30-35	20
Newcastle United	7	4	8	21-27	19
Southampton	7	4	8	21-27	19
Tottenham Hotspur	7	4	8	23-29	18
Hull City	7	4	8	23-21	17
Stock City	5	6	8	35-36	17
Derby County	5	6	8	30-34	17
Bradford City	5	6	8	29-34	17
Preston N. E.	6	3	9	30-36	15
Wests. County	6	3	9	30-36	15
Shrewsbury	6	3	9	31-24	15
Nottingham Forest	5	5	8	20-35	15
Barnsley	4	9	4	21-29	15
Millwall	4	9	4	21-29	15
Swansea Town	3	4	11	24-32	14
Third Division—Northern Section					
Port Vale	14	3	1	49-17	31
Stockport County	10	3	4	44-18	27
Derby County	10	2	5	42-24	27
Crewe Alexandra	9	3	6	35-26	27
Carlisle United	9	1	7	44-40	19
Nelson	8	2	7	26-34	19
Walsall	7	3	8	35-31	17
Rochdale	7	3	8	35-31	17
Lincoln City	4	9	4	24-23	17
South Staffs.	5	6	8	23-23	17
Shrewsbury Town	5	6	8	27-30	17
Chesterfield	6	3	7	27-27	17
Yorks. City	6	3	7	21-23	17
Northumb. Un.	5	6	8	24-25	17
Wrexham	5	6	8	27-36	17
Doncaster Rovers	5	6	11	21-34	17
New Brighton	5	6	11	18-46	17
Halifax Town	2	5	11	19-35	17
Barrow	4	11	1	11	9
Second Division—Southern Section					
Plymouth Argyle	11	6	0	42-16	9
Brentford	11	6	0	34-16	9
Brighton & Hove	10	4	3	38-22	8
Nottingham Town	10	3	4	42-17	8
Southend United	7	3	8	30-25	7
Fulham	8	4	5	29-26	7
Coventry City	8	4	5	29-29	7
Grimsby Town	7	4	7	36-32	7
Swindon Town	6	7	6	35-34	7
Queens Park R.	5	8	3	21-21	6
Northwich	5	8	3	26-30	6
Exeter City	5	8	3	26-30	6
Torquay United	5	8	3	30-34	6
Clapton Orient	2	8	7	14-25	5
Bristol Rovers	3	4	9	28-36	5
Newport County	3	4	9	27-38	5
Gillingham	3	4	9	22-32	5
Merthyr Tydfil	3	4	10	13-45	6
SCOTTISH LEAGUE					
First Division					
Plymouth Argyle	14	0	3	42-16	9
Brentford	11	6	0	34-16	9
Brighton & Hove	10	4	3	38-22	8
Nottingham Town	10	3	4	42-17	8
Southend United	7	3	8	30-25	7
Fulham	8	4	5	29-26	7
Coventry City	8	4	5	29-29	7
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Bristol Rovers	3	4	9	28-36	5
Newport County	3	4	9	27-38	5
Gillingham	3	4	9	22-32	5
Merthyr Tydfil	3	4	10	13-45	6
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Why Leave the Side Door Open?

THE immigration law passed in 1924 apportioned among the various countries of the world the number of immigrants to be admitted to the United States in succeeding years, and fixed the total number to be admitted in any one year at 164,667. The later provision for the assignment of quotas in accordance with national origins alters the number to be admitted from particular countries and reduces the total to 150,000.

The United States has thus committed itself to the policy of restricting the number of aliens it will attempt to absorb into the body politic each year. The law as it stands, however, places no limitation upon the number of immigrants from countries in the Western Hemisphere. Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, proposes to extend the provisions of the law to cover American countries, allowing them a total of 50,000 immigrants, apportioned according to the number of nationals of each now in the United States.

This is a more generous allowance than was provided in the Box bill introduced two years ago. That proposed to extend to American countries the same quota percentages as are now applicable to non-American countries. Nevertheless, the Johnson proposal is likely to align against each other the same forces which have fought the restriction battle all through the recent decades. On one side will be those who profit from a cheap imported labor supply, together with those who profess a commendable devotion to the rights of men and the virtues of the United States as a "melting pot." On the other will be the labor unions, who object to the competition of this imported labor, and those who see in unassimilated immigrants a threat to the political, economic and social welfare of the United States.

Limitation of immigration from North America presents peculiar difficulties. With Canada, the United States has a more or less continuous interchange of nationals, and as the economic level on both sides of the Canadian border is approximately the same, there is no great population pressure either way. With Mexico the case is quite different. Mexican political agitators delight to denounce the "capitalism" of the United States and to dwell upon the benefits which the revolution has brought to the Mexican workingman. Nevertheless, Mexico remains the sole emigrant country of the Western Hemisphere. Daily the "doleful caravan" (as the Mexicans call it) carries workers northward from Mexico to find occupation in the United States.

About 80,000 Mexicans crossed the border legally in 1928. Thousands more entered illegally. Many return to Mexico after a few months, but more become permanent residents. The restriction on low-priced European labor naturally increases the demand for low-priced Mexican labor. The chairman of the House Immigration Committee sees little value in partially barring the front door against Europe if the side door is left wide open to Mexico.

### Wall Street and Reparations

A CONVINCING example of the interdependence of Europe and America is furnished by the relation between Wall Street's recent experience and the reparations problem. It will be remembered that the conditions which were stipulated as justifying withdrawal of foreign troops from German soil by next June included application of the Young plan, establishment of the International Bank and some measure of commercialization of German bonds. France in particular looked for a considerable cash settlement. This desire was manifested in the discussions of the Chamber when André Tardieu and Aristide Briand faced the Deputies with their reconstructed Cabinet.

Now, although there is no reason to suppose that evacuation will be delayed beyond the date fixed, it is certain that it will be undertaken more reluctantly if some portion of the unconditional annuities is not mobilized and floated in the form of a bond issue before June. Perhaps the French money market will be prepared to absorb a modest slice, but now it is asked, Will the American market, as was previously anticipated, be in position to take up any appreciable part of the issue of \$1,250,000,000 which has been mentioned? Although it is chiefly speculators who have lost in Wall Street, American investors in general may be less willing and able to purchase European bonds. Doubtless they will be mistaken in holding back, for the issue will be especially attractive. Nevertheless, the World Bank, in determining the size and date of flotation, will naturally be influenced by the condition of the American money market.

Into the merits of this matter it would be premature to enter. Wall Street is recovering its equilibrium. Doubtless European countries which have claims on Germany will forgo to a large extent their expectations and will content themselves with such arrangements as are possible without altering their plans for early evacuation. Indeed, an alteration of plans would be unjustifiable, for Germany can in no way be held responsible for the ups and downs of Wall Street. But the entire situation reinforces the point that nothing vital can occur in one part of the

world which does not have some bearing on another part of the world, while whatever happens in the financial domain may affect the political domain, and vice versa.

The pretense that Europe and America lie far apart in space and interests is less insistent than it used to be, and if anything were needed to demolish it utterly it is the obvious connection between Wall Street and The Hague.

### Conference Prospects Bright

PRACTICALITY and pageantry will combine in setting the scene for the five-power naval conference in London. Despite the businesslike and democratic tone which will undoubtedly prevail in the delegations, no meeting which convenes in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, and passes for its sessions to St. James's Palace, could fail to reflect much of the warmth and color of tradition which these historic edifices possess in abundance. Such surroundings should do their part in lending dignity and poise to deliberations which are expected to extend over two months, and which with all the good will in the world may ease can afford.

If the British delegation does not possess the array of diverse talents displayed in the larger American group, it does promise much in the way of negotiating ability. The outstanding qualifications of Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, are counted on for distinguished and timely work. Mr. MacDonald's rare combination of practical sense and vision may sweep across the deliberations like a fresh wind when, after weeks of discussion, renewed idealism is required. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, may follow the example of Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Conference, and preside at the sessions. The Premier could hardly give his time over such an extended period.

The third British delegate, Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, is, like so many other members of the Labor Party, a former Liberal, and his abilities had brought him far to the front in his former party. He is thoroughly well liked on both sides of the House of Commons and may be counted upon for a sturdy defense of the decisions formulated by the conference when they come before Parliament. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, but a civilian of civilians and long-time member of the Labor Party, rounds out the British delegation.

Dominion representatives, it is also announced, will be present at the conference, and while individuals have not yet been named, it is clear that the keen and incisive judgment which Dominion leaders have displayed at Geneva and at previous conferences will be of greatest service in London. Nowhere does idealism burn more clearly than in these young English-speaking nations, and while some of them may be spokesmen for their own particular naval views, in general they may be relied upon to elevate the conference out of the ruck into which the old diplomacy might have forced it. Thus far, therefore, every indication has been that on the points of personnel and preparation the conference will be the success which the world awaits expectantly.

### Of Bees and Booksellers

NO BEE, as any student of bees and booksellers would no doubt admit, is ever busier than a bookseller in the holiday season. This, one might say, represents his shining hours, though the book trade is nowadays busy pretty well through the year. Neither the automobile, the motion picture nor the radio, each of which has been declared potent against the reading habit, prevents an enormous annual sale of books; and with all these books the gracious bookseller and his pleasant staff of polite assistants is held to reasonable familiarity by an inquiring public, never more inquiring than in the month of December.

A bookseller has recently written a book about bookselling, which, says he, is "the most hazardous end of the book business" because "a publisher and an author may make a handsome profit on a book that is a loss to the booksellers." Hardly has the inquiring public finished with one holiday season before publishers and booksellers begin thinking about the next: by early summer the bookseller is more or less shrewdly examining what the publishers will have to offer for the holiday season—an anxious period, for what he then orders and does not later sell he cannot return. The order is his. Rubicon. What awaits him when he has bravely crossed it? A demand springs up for a book. Is it really catching on, or is it merely a flash in the pan? Getting stuck on reorders is one of the easiest things in the world of bookselling.

The modern bookseller must be familiar with his wares. When comes the summer, come also the advance copies of the autumn novels, and "ten novels can be read in a week in odd moments." With them arrive in advance the travel books; our jolly bookseller, evidently a rapid goer in his armchair, has "been through as many as fourteen in a week-end." This is true that one cannot read through, cover to cover, all the biographies, autobiographies, contributions to history or the fine arts, outlines, juveniles, volumes of poetry or what not. Emulating the bee in this so-different garden, one may at least gather some knowledge of each, and be intelligently ready even for that typical demand of the holiday season, "I wish a book for a child of seven who is very advanced for his age."

### A Map With a Purpose

WITH commendable enterprise the National Geographic Society has just completed a map of Europe which gives in forty-six languages the precise official spellings of place names. Warsaw, for instance, appears as Warszawa; Moscow as Moskva, Copenhagen as Kobenhavn. Custom has already obliterated Christiania and put in its place the two-syllable name Oslo; while Tallinn has become an accepted fact in Estonia for Reval. Nor has there been any difficulty in switching twice to Leningrad from St. Petersburg via Petrograd.

Wien is the preferred form for the capital of Austria, but it may take some time to put Vienna into the discard, associated as it has been in the past with some of the most striking

events in history, or to get used to Bruxelles for Brussels. Constantinople, with its suburb Pera (now Beyoglu) becomes Istanbul. Only the other day it was rendered Istanbul and earlier Stamboul. Nationalist Turkey, the modern development of a country which has clung tenaciously to the past, evidently favors change no less in names than in habits, customs and dress.

For years geographers have been struggling with place names. As soon as they felt they had reached a definite point where a revised edition of a gazetteer could be issued, further changes would occur and upset the whole plan. Along with others the National Geographic Society faced this difficulty. Indeed, after the Turkish portion of the map had been completed, the news came that a new alphabet would be issued, necessitating the relettering of the entire portion of the map devoted to that country. But the society carried on its task with unremitting zeal and eventually produced a map which is certain not only to be of great service to commercial men and to schools but also to mark a turning point in geography.

### War-Time Legislation

IN a communication to The Christian Science Monitor, printed elsewhere, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead comments with characteristic vigor upon certain legislative propositions intended to strengthen the hands of the Executive in time of war. Pronounced pacifists, of course, argue that no legislation of any sort, having this end in view, is necessary at the present time, since the United States has joined with the rest of the civilized world in the Pact of Paris, which provides for the renunciation of war. Unhappily as yet, neither this pact, nor the League of Nations, of which the United States is not a member, nor the Permanent Court of International Justice, which it is hoped the United States will soon enter, can give absolute assurance against war.

Even though President Hoover said in his recent message that the prospects of peace were never brighter, and although anyone who observes the great volume, vigor and intelligence of the peace movements being made all over the world, war cannot be dismissed as impossible. So the time is not propitious to condemn every effort of a nation to put itself in a state of self-defense. Nor is it ever wise or patriotic to condemn measures which are conceived for the purpose of making war improbable or intolerable, even though their enactment amounts to an admission that war is possible.

Mrs. Mead has not fallen into this error. Her criticism of the so-called universal draft law, which has been pushed by the American Legion and the War Department, is based upon the fact that it will not accomplish what it professes to seek. Neither the Capper-Johnson bill, nor the later bill fathered by Senator Reed, gives full assurance that the nation which exerts its power to send the boys of the country to the battle fields will seek from their elders a sacrifice, unequal in truth to some extent corresponding, of their hoarded wealth, their possible profits and their daily labor. The hearings before the House committee showed the projectors of the Capper-Johnson bill not merely doubtful of its power to conscript wealth, but frankly admitting their inability to accomplish that end under the Constitution. The lesson to be deduced from this is not that the bill should be passed in the face of the mental reservation of its promoters that all in it dealing with the conscription of wealth is mere talk, but that it should be withdrawn and a measure substituted which as nearly as possible will equalize the sacrifices imposed by war upon all the people of the land. This is not impossible. It might even be done by the abandonment of the issuance of long-time bonds to meet war expenditures and the substitution of direct taxation.

In urging universal conscription the Monitor has done it with a frank expression of belief that it would help to make war impossible. In urging that in time of war supplies, munitions and loans of money should only be made to any belligerent after congressional authorization, the Monitor again was animated by the desire to make war increasingly difficult. If, in urging, as we do urge, the abolition of battleships, we seem to leave room for a large and effective and warlike navy, it is only because of the conviction that it is still necessary to maintain some military and naval forces, but that every mutual step for the reduction of this force, taken by international agreement, contributes toward the complete and final abandonment of war.

We refuse to accept the cynical conclusions of those who believe that the world that is able to make machines weighing tons fly through the air at incredible rates of speed; that can send a message around the world in less time than it takes to tell it; that enables human beings to live and move under the waters with freedom and facility; that can transmit speech and vision over a wire, or even through the air, to unlimited distances; a world that has suppressed innumerable evils and accomplished uncounted goods, is unable to cope with the problem of war.

### Editorial Notes

The following comment on conditions in Canada, as printed in the Minneapolis Journal, is worthy of wide circulation:

The Canadian plan for liquor control is not all roses and red ribbons. The Mayor of Winnipeg finds conditions there "a thousand times worse than under prohibition." Vancouver, B. C., is referred to its local newspaper as a "bootlegger's heaven," and Montreal newspapers carry such headlines as "The Curse of Blind Pigs in Montreal."

Turkey is taking short shrift with dishonest tradesmen. If anyone is found selling adulterated goods or giving short weight, the outside of his store is "tagged" with the information, as a warning to the public. Honesty is in truth the best policy.

Henry Ford raises wages \$20,000,000; President Hoover asks for the elimination of extravagance; both moves lead in the same direction.

A good word for the crow comes from the Federal Biological Survey, emphasizing the fact that that bird is not as black as he's painted.

A prize is offered for the best definition of "home," but each one of us has his own "prize definition."

### Touring Again With Archibald

Three Modern Innocents Abroad

ARCHIBALD began to talk about it on Wednesday, March 18. I remember the date very well, because the next day was Thursday. For several days spring had been holding a spirited controversy with winter in London, and at the moment it was difficult to say which was winning in the argument. Now and then a few sun rays struggled through the carbon canopy overhanging the city, as if to encourage spring's claim to recognition, only to be blotted out by heavy clouds urged by the chilling breath of winter. I turned from my window with gladness one day to welcome Archibald's cheery entrance into my chambers, for he seemed to bring with him a bit of Sussex sunshine. (Sussex often entertains the sun when London rejects it.)

"I say, old chap," he said, dropping into his favorite chair, "do you happen to be fond of blue skies and sunshine, and—er—all that?"

"Is it a kitten fond of cream?" I asked.

"Er—yes, I suppose so, but I wasn't talking about cats. I asked whether you—"

"Quite, but why not have a squint through yonder window and answer your own question. Blue skies and sunshine, why taunt me!"

"I'm not taunting you, I'm thinking of next summer."

"Happy optimist!"

"Seriously, old chap, what do you intend to do in the way of a holiday this summer?"

"Well, I had thought of camping out with Archibald."

"Think again," said Archibald, grinning. "I've decided my camping outfit, collapsible stove, tent, and all that goes with it to the Boy Scouts of Pudboro, to have and to hold in fee simple, to bust or break, and thereunto have set my sand and heel—er—well, in short, my old and faithful car, Marmaduke, will hit the camping trail no more."

"Really?" I said, "I'm frightfully sorry. Dear old Marmaduke, I'm touched, really touched. But no doubt he has earned a rest long overdue, and I can only trust that his future sojourn in pleasant pasture will help in measure to make him happy. But don't neglect him entirely, Archibald. Go out and pat him on the bonnet occasionally. Speak tenderly to him, and remember that kind hearts are more than coronets, and that off with the old love and on with the new is often—"

"What are you talking about?" interrupted Archibald.

"Marmaduke's all right, going strong, and he's exactly the type for continental touring."

"For what?"

"For continental touring—er—touring," he repeated.

"Oh!" I said, and in my utterance of this little two-lettered word I managed to express surprise, incredulity, and a desire for further information.

"Motoring in England," continued Archibald, "is not an unmixed joy. We have a network of perfect roads second to none, if any, in the world; but with whole families of automobiles springing into being every day, we are getting—er—promiscuously congestive, if you follow me. Why, not many years ago, Marmaduke and I used to saunter along the Sussex roads listening to the lark calling to its mate, and—er—similar rural happenings. If we saunter nowadays, a string of cars banks up behind, and we are subjected to raucous honking and derisive remarks. It isn't good enough. Besides, I've explored the English countryside from A to Z, and Marmaduke sighs for other roads to conquer."

"Are the continental roads any less congested?" I asked.

"I don't know, but that's what we want to find out," replied Archibald.

"We?" I asked.

"Of course, we!" cried Archibald. "Iaven't I been inviting you to join me in a motor tour on the Continent this summer? You're awfully dull sometimes, old chap."

"Oh!" I said again, and if the little word did not adequately express delighted acceptance, the smile which spread in close proximity to my ears, left no room for doubt.

"But mind you," continued Archibald, "it's going to be an adventure. I've never taken a car abroad before."

"But we know the Continent fairly well," I said.

"Not really!" exclaimed Archibald.

"Why not? You said we must travel light."

"Yes, but this isn't a tramping tour with a rucksack. We've got a car, you know. You'll need a dinner jacket for the hotels, to begin with—"

"Oh," I said.

"And three changes of clothes besides your plus fours—"

"Ah," I said.

"And three pairs of boots with—er—hats to match—"

"Um," I said.

"And—er—toothbrushes and—"

"I've got one. I tried to discard 50 per cent of it, but it didn't seem feasible. Thanks, old chap, I'll hustle back to London tomorrow and increase the percentage. As it is, we have a network of perfect roads second to none, if any, in the world; but with whole families of automobiles springing into being every day, we are getting—er—promiscuously congestive, if you follow me. Why, not many years ago, Marmaduke and I used to saunter along the Sussex roads listening to the lark calling to its mate, and—er—similar rural happenings. If we saunter nowadays, a string of cars banks up behind, and we are subjected to raucous honking and derisive remarks. It isn't good enough. Besides, I've explored the English countryside from A to Z, and Marmaduke sighs for other roads to conquer."

"Er—yes, but the countries won't be too strange, as we shall not leave the beaten track. As for roughing it, I'm with you absolutely, old chap, providing there are good hotels to modify the roughness, what? And speaking about hotels, when I think of the average country hotel in England, I blush—there is no other word for it—I absolutely blush!"

Of course my esteemed brother-in-law was speaking figuratively, for the sun and wind of the Sussex country has given him a complexion upon which a mere blush would be hopelessly lost.